THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Political Situation in Hungary—The Italian Budget—A Curious Source of Taxation—The Austrian Episcopacy and the Roman Council—Cardinal Cullen on Rome and the Fenians.

IRELAND.

Cardinal Cullen on Rome and the Fenians.

Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral to the clergy of his diocese on the subject of the Œcumenical Council. He repudiates the statement of the Protestant press that the Bishops are called together "to condemn everything favorable to true liberty and progress, and to give to some fond inventions of the human mind the character of Catholic doctrines, and to impose on the faithful the necessity of believing in them." He asks the Catholics to wait in patience until the Head of the Church shall have published the decrees of the Synod. He begs of his reverend brethren to exhort young men who are engaged in secret societies, such as the Fenians, to abandon them, and to listen to the warnings of religion. On this subject he observes:—"Many of them, I am sure, have no malice in what they are doing; they are simple-minded and unsuspecting young men gradually drawn into bad company, and only the dupes of others, who wish to make tools of them for their own evil purposes. They think that they are acting in a spirit of patriotism, but in reality they are endeavoring to introduce a system which would bring ruin and desolation on the country. See what evils have inundated Italy and Spain since secret societies have got the mastery in them. Undoubtedly, under a similar rule, Ireland would share the same fate, and bloodshed, anarchy, and irreligion would be our lot. Point out these evils, reverend brethren, to your flocks, and endeavor to preserve them from destruction. Let them also know that if they belong to the Fenians, or to any other secret or unlawful organization, they incur the penalty of excommunication, are cut off like rotten branches from the mystic vine, and cannot participate in the blessings of the Jubilee. You will, moreover, remind your flocks that those who countenance and encourage such secret societies are as much under the ban of the Church as those who are members, and that no member or votary of condemned societies can be absolved unless he abandons all connection with them. Inculcate these doctrines well on the minds of the faithful. Many good young men who have been led astray by bad example will derive salvation from your words, and you will not have labored in vain, though you may have to regret that some leaders of the organization, imbued with Continental infidelity, may despise the teaching and laugh at the censures of the Church. The articles which appear in some Fenian newspapers, both at home and abroad, give evidence of their designs, and of the spirit that animates them." The state of Ireland is referred to by him in the following terms:—"There is another sin which has lately stained some few parts of this country, but which, fortunately, is known in this diocese only by the reports which reach us from other districts—I mean the dreadful crime of murder. Every Christian should be inspired with the greatest horror of a crime which is expressly prohibited by God himself; and every one should recollect the dreadful denunciations with which it is condemned in the inspired pages. 'Cursed,' says the Book of Deuteronomy, 'be he that secretly killeth his neighbor; and all the people shall say, amen. Cursed be he that taketh gifts to slay an innocent person, and all the people shall say amen.' (Deut. xxvii., 24.) The murderer, like Cain, is agitated by the terror of his conscience, the cries of his victim continually resound in his ears, every shadow fills him with terror, and he feels that the mark of the Divine vengeance is branded on his forehead. Happily, as I said, this crime is unknown in this district; it is held in abomination everywhere, and it was never congenial to the Irish heart. I only refer to it in order to beg of you to maintain among your flocks the greatest horror of what is so hateful to God, lest by hearing or reading of the wicked deeds of others they should look with indifference on one of the greatest and most horrible of crimes."

HUNGARY.

Uncertainty in Political Circles—The School Question—The Eastern Problem—The French Influence in Egypt.

PESTH, Oct. 24, 1869.—The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna contains a letter which begins as follows:—"A strange feeling has come upon the Hungarian people, painful doubt as to the future, a feeling as void of form as an autumnal fog, and at the same time as sad and cheerless. No one knows what he is afraid of; no one sees clearly an approaching danger. There are merely uncertain forebodings which oppress the heart and which are betrayed by the cry of anguish raised by a journal or a politician. The torment, however, is in the uncertainty. An enemy whom one may look in the face can cause no indecision, but against this intangible something which is gnawing at the vitals of the State there is neither aid nor advice."

Such is the picture of Hungarian affairs which the most influential paper of Vienna gives to the world Though this description may be strongly conceived it cannot be denied that there is much more in Hungary at the present time to cause serious reflection than rejoicing and confidence. Since the attempted revolution of 1848 nothing has been done in the country. The policy was one of passive resistance The result is that there is an endless number o reforms to be carried out in every department. There is yet no national system of schools. Up to the present time schools are under the control of religious societies. They are Catholic, Calvinist, or Jewish, as the the case may be. But there are no schools except those under religious or, more properly, sectarian influence. Justice is not yet separated from the administrative power. Corporal punishment still exists. Judges are not yet responsible. The other day I asked the Minister of Justice for information concerning the judicial system of the country. I received as answer that the project of a new system of practice was to be presented to the Diet during the next few days; that at present everything was in a transition state, and that he could not hope to have anything to show for two or three months.

The first work of the present Diet is to pass bills reforming the judicial system, abolishing corporal punishment, to make a beginning, at least, in organizing some rational system of schools, and to improve the banking system of the country. At present Pesth is in complete dependence on Vienna in all money matters. The opposition party is pushing the question of banks, and will not rest until something has been done. This is especially urgent since the Vienna Exchange has, of late, been very fluctuating and it is both unprofitable and disagreeable to the merchants of Hungary to be so dependent on the other half of the monarchy. A gentleman stated to me the other day that with regard to the most important institutions and measures Hungary was a "tabula rasa"—that everything remains to be done. That for twenty years the politics of Hungary consisted in a passive and sullen opposition.

The Hungarian Diet has real and serious work on hand. On its success will depend to a very great degree the future of the country. If the necessary reforms are enacted and afterwards really carried out, the Government may get a fair start and hope for prosperity. There is, however, much to be struggled against, and so far as I have been able to observe there is a tendency among some of the ablest men of the country, if not to despond, at least to consider affairs in other than a rosy light. A couple of months of legislation will show what may be expected. I think, however, that the Vienna papers might find plenty of food for reflection at home, though they may think that Hungary has yet to show whether she is mistress of the position in this part of the monarchy. No one can doubt that the Vienna ministry has failed to conquer the difficulties which surround the Government in the German part of Austria. They are, in fact, increasing every day.

The majority of the people of Bohemia are as one man against the present Government. In Galicia the election of a few supplementary members of the Diet has also been on the side of the opposition. Dalmatia is up in arms. The Diet of Carinthia has been closed on account of its opposition. The last people in the world to criticize Pesth should be the Viennese. So general is the feeling of trouble that adjournment of the Emperor's journey for a few hours was supposed to be caused by the present uncertain state of affairs.

There has been no time for the last three years in which uncertainty and anxiety are greater than at present—that is, if one is to judge by the newspapers and by the expressed opinions of men who are in a position to know the true state of affairs. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* states that a mortal struggle is going on between France and England in the question of Egypt and Turkey. That had it not been for England the Sultan would never have dared to take his present position, and that Napoleon's illness has been the cause of the Viceroy's weakness in the negotiations, and seems to consider the Empress Eugenie's journey as undertaken to counteract British influence in Egypt. However one may look at political questions, it may be truly said that Eastern Europe is in a very troubled state. Repression on one side and resistance either open, or sullen and passive, on the other, is the order of the day in all this part of the world. One of the most unpleasant, and in its real nature one of the most dangerous, revolts is that of Dalmatia. The apparent reason, or at least that which is given to the world, is resistance to recruiting, but there is a more serious cause; it is a Slavonic movement and connected with Montenegro. Of this in my next.—*Correspondence N. Y. Herald.*

AUSTRIA.

Politics, Theology, and Science—The Episcopate and the Council.

By mail we have the following remarks of the Vienna *Presse* on the present condition of the Austrian Episcopate:—

First, we heard the action of our bishops with respect to the Council would be determined by a conference, and we long vainly expected it to be summoned. Then it was said the Archbishop of Salzburg would attend the assembly at Fulda, by virtue of his office as Primate of Germany, and there announce the adhesion of the Austrian clergy to its resolutions, as his predecessor, Prince Schwarzenberg, did in 1848. This report proved equally unfounded. Both plans were mooted and discussed, and both were alike abandoned on account of political and theological differences among the Austrian clergy. Cardinal Rauscher, the Archbishop of Vienna, is in favor of centralization, and since dualism has been established in the empire he has had no political programme. He drifts from party to party without being able to find a sphere of action suited to his opinions and powers. The Bishops of Brixen, Trent, Salzburg, Linz, St. Polten, Gratz, Lavant, Laibach, and Gurk follow him in his uncertain course. Though it may be difficult to say who are their friends, their enemies are obvious enough, as they are still considered the opponents of the federal party, at whose head stands Cardinal Schwartzenburg, supported by the clergy of Bohemia, Moravia, and Poland, and the Bishops of Gorz and Parenzo. The disputes of the *Vaterland* and *Volksfreund* furnish an amusing illustration of the friendship of the two Cardinals. The whole theological world is likewise divided by the line that separates German from Latin theology. The German theologians wish to found their science on strict research and independent investigation. The philosophic followers of Gunther belong to this party, as they are desirous of applying the principles of the Church to the lives of nations and individuals. Cardinal Schwarzenberg, the Archbishop of Salzburg, and the Bishops Levant and Gurk are the most distinguished patrons of this system. The Latin theologians are bitterly opposed to them. They desire merely to state as simply as possible the dogmas of the Church after the manner of the mediæval schools of divinity, and to exclude all independent investigation. This new scholastic method, which is patronized by the Jesuits, has caused the existing decay of scientific theology. The Polish bishops, and those of St. Polten, Trient, Brixen, Seckau, Brunn, Olmutz, Leitmeritz, Laibach, and Gorz are its supporters. These two parties are engaged in a continual strife, but there are some clergymen who, as they belong to neither, make war on both. Thus Bishop Rudiger of Linz is a foe to all the learning of the schools. He takes opinion for knowledge, and turns with a holy horror from every theological conviction. The breviary and only the breviary is the sum of his divinity. The Bishop of Budweis holds peculiar views, his system—if system it can be called—being formed of heterogeneous elements, gathered in almost equal measure from the schoolmen and the Hussites, and strongly flavored with the religious sentimentalism of Boizanosche. Cardinal Rauscher is well versed in the theology both of the German and the Latin schools; but his dislike of Gunther divides him from the one, and his opposition to the Jesuits separates him from the other. In fact, he disapproves of all scientific theology, and only tolerates it as a part of the education of the clergy, which, though necessary, is still an evil. He is a man of high general culture, a perfect master of the German language, and deeply read in history, statistics, and politics; indeed, he is ignorant of no branch of science, and cherishes an aversion to divinity alone.

ITALY.

Sources of Revenue—Where the Money Comes from and How the People are Taxed.

The *Official Gazette* of November published three important reports relative to the law on the grist tax. The first, from the Minister of the Interior, accompanying the results of the investigation made by the commission charged with inquiring into the disorders in the province of Emilia, occasioned by the levying of impost; the second is that of the commission, and the third emanates from the Minister of Finance, giving an account of the results thus far obtained. The conclusions of the commission are that full powers, suited to the nature and mode of collection of the tax, should be conferred on the administration. Count de Cambray-Digny's paper contains some details of great interest on the present situation of the source of revenue in question. According to that document the tax is in operation everywhere, and since the time of the events in Emilia has not met with any serious opposition. All illegal resistance having ceased, a great number of mills have been reopened by order of the Government, and if the income thus produced is not so large as there was reason to expect, the difficulties which still prevent the complete application of the law may be partly attributed to an insufficiency of meters, which prevent a precise calculation of the sums to be levied. Of 58,527 mills which have taken out licenses and are in full working 14,926 pay the entire tax; 18,955 a large portion of it, while 24,636, which are burdened with numerous arrears, cannot yet pay anything to the Treasury. The tax is, therefore, not yet completely established on its proper bases, but there is nevertheless a progress, and the Count also remarks that in other countries imposts, at present accepted by all and regularly paid, produced for many years only very contestable and imperfect results. With respect to the meters, the Minister calculates that if the Italian and foreign manufacturers had fulfilled their engagements the government might have had 22,500 at its disposal by the end of August of this year; the delay has, however, been such that only 9166 have been delivered. The authorities hope that in consequence of the present greater regularity in the manufacture of those machines, 35,000 of them may be ready by the 31st of December. Of the 9166 delivered at the end of July, 5511 have been already sent to the mills, and steps are being taken to distribute the remainder. By degrees their use will become familiar, and the tax will produce all that is hoped for.

The amount does not, however, think that the collection of this revenue will be perfect by the commencement of 1870, but he declares that, in his opinion, the application of the law is progressing satisfactorily, and that the imperfect results during the present year should not be a cause of uneasiness. He adds that of the 33,000,000 francs which the tax was estimated to produce, nearly 10,000,000 have already been paid; but that as the collectors are allowed three months to get in the revenue, the above returns will become considerably increased. The Minister also maintains that, even if the law itself is open to improvement, the principle of it should be respected, and that the only changes should consist of measures to render its application easier and surer.

"NOT GUILTY."

Rev. Isaac B. Smith Acquitted of the Charge of Murdering his Wife.

A Chicago paper of Nov. 14 has the following:—

"Not Guilty!" After ten days—days of mental rack and soul-struggle—days during which men's jests, like swords, stabbed the tenderest sentiments of his heart—days in which the veil that hid life's holy of holies was torn aside, revealing to the rude gaze the ark within—days of pain, of mortification, of fear—after ten days, Isaac B. Smith listens to these words, that wipes the shadow of a Cain's mark from his brow, and turns from the crowded courtroom to enter the world again, a man—a man innocent in the eyes of the law, whatever he may be in the suspicions of his fellow-men.

"Not guilty of the murder of his wife!" Such is the verdict of twelve of his peers, who, after listening with an unprejudiced judgment and patient minds to the whole testimony of the case, have decided Isaac B. Smith innocent, and although there may still be those whose judgments are not yet convinced, there will be few whose hearts are not satisfied. "Guilty" or "Not guilty," whatever it may be at the earthly bar, there is a higher Tribunal whose infallible judgment and merciful justice will judge truly and execute certainly; and to err—if error there be—upon mercy's side is therefore wisely human.

The Court met at 1·15 P. M., pursuant to adjournment, and the Sheriff at once announced the jury ready to deliver their verdict. Amid breathless silence the jury marched through the crowded courtroom and took their seats. There seemed to be some surprise that they should have returned so soon, and indeed the counsel for the defense seemed hardly to expect it, Colonel Wilcox being the only one present at the time. The prisoner was sent for, and came into the room almost staggering through the doorway. He was obliged, while walking down the aisle, to seek the support of the Sheriff, who had his arm about Mr. Smith's waist. He was conducted to a chair beside Colonel Wilcox and near Major Barry, who entered the room just behind him. These were the only counsel present on either side. The prisoner was very pale, trembling with a nervous fright, and apparently not daring to look the jury in the face. He at once dropped his head on the back of Colonel Wilcox's chair, and extended his left hand over that he might hold his counsel by the hand. His veins swelled visibly in his forehead when Judge Wilcox said: "Gentlemen of the jury, are you ready to report?" and when the verdict was being handed to the Judge great drops of sweat stood on his forehead.

Judge Wilcox cautioned the audience against any manifestation whatever, and threatened the severest penalties of the Court upon any who should violate his order. He then slowly unfolded the slip of paper whereon were written the fateful words that were to decide the man's doom, while the audience leaned forward in eager expectancy, waiting with bated breath the reading of the verdict:—"We, the jury, find the prisoner not guilty." A bustle, a murmur of suppressed excitement, and then a hush, during which every eye was turned on the prisoner, who quaked with nervousness, and seemed quite unable to brace himself for several minutes. Soon, however, his friends came flocking about him, and under the influence of their inspiring and somewhat ostentatious congratulation, he quickly revived. The jury all came forward and shook him by the hand, and as an evidence of how they felt towards him, they all, with but one exception, had tears in their eyes or on the cheeks.

P. G. & N. R. R.

Annual Report of the Germantown and Norristown Company—Operations During the Year Ending September 30.

The report for the year ending September 30, 1869, has just been published. The business of the company is shown to be considerably larger than that of any previous year. The receipts for passenger travel were $439,763·64; for freight, $247,970·82, making a total of $687,734·82. This is an excess over like receipts of 1868 of $65,687·98. The receipts of 1868 were an advance of $25,993·38 over those of 1867.

From the ordinary receipts of the Company during the year—after the payment of all expenses for operating the road, maintenance of motive power, United States, State, and city taxes, and the loss on cars and freight destroyed by fire in the old freight depot, on the 28th of April last, two dividends of five per cent. each were declared, leaving a balance of $123,560, carried to the credit of contingent account. The convertible and only loan of the company has been reduced by conversion into stock to $55,900.

In consequence of the destruction of the freight depot at southwest corner of Ninth and Green streets, a temporary building was erected on the company's lot on Ninth street, between Thompson and Master streets. The new freight depot erected in place of the one destroyed will soon be completed and ready for use.

The Plymouth Railroad was relaid during the year and operated by this company. That road is being extended to the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and will be completed early next summer.

The current account for the fiscal year stands thus:—

Cash balance October 1, 1868	.....	$107,965·78
Passenger Fares on the P. G. and N. R. Rs	$405,718·90	
Freight	239,052·25	
Operating Chesnut Hill R. R.	42,963·31	
Interest, Rent, and Sales Old Materials	10,022·05	
Mails	690·58	
		698,446·87
Chesnut Hill Railroad Co.	20,047·25	
Temporary Loans	45,769·20	
Insurance on Depot and Cars	4,923·84	
		70,740·69
Total		$877,153·34

After deducting the expenditures of the year, which amount in the aggregate to $159,171·22, and which include dividends and interest on loan, a cash balance remains of $97,552·24.

The following table shows the number of miles run by engines and the number of passengers carried, as compared with the previous year:—

	1868.	1869.
Number of miles run by engines on P. G. & N. R. R. & C. H. R. R.	309,940	343,428
Number of miles run by engines on Chesnut Hill R. R.	32,835	32,835
Number of passengers to and from Philadelphia	2,540,567	2,735,350
Number of passengers to and from Chesnut Hill, included above	267,789	279,890
Number of passengers carried one mile	21,706,582	23,419,527
Number of excursion passengers not included above	15,178	25,629

The following table shows the receipts and expenditures as compared with previous year:—

	1868.	1869.
Receipts for passengers	$375,266·02	$405,718·90
Receipts for freight	137,388·76	151,786·52
Receipts for coal freight	69,556·13	87,265·73
Receipts for rent sales, materials, etc.	12,254·13	10,712·41
Receipts C. H. R. R.	41,835·57	42,963·31
	$634,300·61	$698,446·87
Ordinary and incidental expenses, taxes, ground rents, running C. Hill R. R., etc.	$347,612·99	$370,224·15
Extraordinary expenses	64,287·49	62,339·10
Maintenance of railroad stock, etc.	13,125·00	9,015·31
Interest on loans	5,974·03	3,479·59
Dividends on stock	154,444·50	159,335·00
Tax, States and U. S. on do.	15,811·63	16,235·98
	$601,256·24	$620,629·13

KETCHUM'S RELEASE.

His Prison Life and Conduct—Future Plans and Prospects—An Up-hill Road Before Him.

The heavy and startling defalcations of young Edward B. Ketchum, not four years ago, are still fresh in the recollection of the business community. How he laid deep schemes for his own aggrandizement, involved himself in a tangle of "irregularities," and finally brought ruin to his firm and disgrace upon his head, need not be repeated here. His embezzlements amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and concerned many leading banking and mercantile houses. He was speedily brought to trial, found guilty, and sentenced to four and a half years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. In all, twelve indictments were preferred against him, and ex-Recorder Hoffman, in passing sentence, remarked that had he been put on trial upon all the charges, the term of his imprisonment would have extended through the greater part of his life. He was remanded to prison on December 30, 1865.

Last Saturday, after a lapse of three years, ten months, and fifteen days, and after the public had nearly forgotten him, a telegram from Sing Sing announced his release by reason of the expiration of his term of sentence. He left the prison quietly and took the late evening down train, without informing any one of his destination. Nor is it known that any friends met or accompanied him. He had intimated once or twice that he should live in a secluded manner somewhere on the Hudson, above New York, instead of appearing immediately, at least, among his former business associates. To the question whether he would go abroad to live, he replied that his name and misfortune were known in other countries than his own, and there would be no more comfort in residing elsewhere.

During his prison life Ketchum enjoyed certain privileges and immunities which rarely fall to a convict. This was owing to his excellent conduct during the whole period of his confinement, for he deported himself as a gentleman, say the keepers. He was not punished once in the prison, which fact enabled him to take advantage of the commutation rule, releasing him nearly eight months before his term had expired. It is said that a convict seldom enjoys the benefit of this rule, because of the great difficulty in keeping all the regulations of the prison. Ketchum was put to the shoemakers' bench when he went to prison, but what proficiency he acquired in the trade could not be learned. It is certain that he had a small library of books in his shop, which he "pegged" away at to no small extent. He did not eat his meals with the regular gangs of prisoners; his letters did not pass through the regular channels; and, in many other respects, he appeared to be a privileged inmate even in that democratic institution, where all hands pride themselves with being on a common level. In regard to his future plans and prospects Ketchum was very reticent before the prison authorities. That he felt his disgrace was evident, and he once said that he would have to travel an up-hill road hereafter, and feared he could never live down the stigma of his prison life. He maintained also that he never intended to defraud any one in his operations, and had only laid his lines to make money without injury to others. But his plans failed.—*N. Y. Times of this morning.*

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were neglected.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A New Alliance Between France, Austria, and Russia—Napoleon and His Cabinet—Royalty at Port Said.

Burning of a Milwaukee Theatre and Loss of Life—Murder and Malpractice—Particulars of the Catskill Explosion.

FROM EUROPE.

A Rumored Alliance Between Russia, Austria, and France.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—A project for a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France, Austria, and Russia, has been submitted by Prince Gortschakoff to Fleury, the French Minister, and sent by the latter to Napoleon. The duration of the alliance is to be three years, and it is to be renewable upon six months' notice. Each party is to keep a certain standing army.

Napoleon and his Cabinet—Rochefort's Chances—Ready for an Uprising.

By the France-American Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—It is currently reported and generally believed in the best informed circles to-day that the Emperor Napoleon has abandoned the hope of rearranging the Ministry or forming an entirely new Cabinet just at present.

It is said that after the meeting and organization of the Legislative body on the 29th inst. he will proceed to select a Cabinet, choosing for office and handing the different portfolios of State to men who can command a majority of votes in the Chamber on the most important questions.

M. Rochefort is now regarded as certain of being chosen to represent the first electoral district of Paris.

The troops on duty in and around Paris have been quietly concentrated at different points, and the prospect of popular tumult or disorder is regarded as quite remote.

The Suez Canal Opening.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A despatch from Alexandria announces the arrival of the Emperor of Austria at Port Said. The weather at the Isthmus is very fine.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 16—11 A. M.—Consols, 93⅞ for both money and account. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83¼; 1865s, old, 82⅝; 1867s, 83⅜; 10-40s, 77¾; Erie Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 98⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—11 A. M.—Cotton opens firmer, middling uplands, 11⅝@11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝@11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

California Wheat, 9s. 10d.; red Western, 8s. 7d.; red winter, 9s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 16—1 P. M.—Consols, 93⅜@93⅝ for both money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83¼; of 1865, old, 82⅝; of 1867, 83⅝. American stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 20¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—1 P. M.—Wheat, 8s. 6d. for red Western; 8s. 11d. for red winter. Receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days, 17,500 quarters, of which 12,500 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—2 P. M.—Advices from Manchester are less favorable, and causes a dullness in the cotton market.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 50c.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The O'Baldwin-Wormald Prize-Fight Fiasco.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The circumstances of the attempted prize-fight between Ned O'Baldwin and Joe Wormald, at Lynfield, on the morning of the 29th of October, 1868, are fresh in the minds of the sporting fraternity. Both were arrested after fighting one round, and both were eventually bailed. Wormald left these parts soon afterwards. O'Baldwin was shortly surrendered by his bondsmen, but was again bailed, since which time he has been at liberty, awaiting the decision of the Court in the case. The matter came before Judge Wilkinson, of the Superior Court, at Lawrence, yesterday, and, after a brief hearing, O'Baldwin was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the House of Correction. His friends offered to pay a fine of $2000, but the Judge insisted on imprisonment.

An Old Man Murders His Wife.

Last night, on Silver street, an old man named Edmund Healy murdered his wife Mary by chopping her head to pieces with an axe. They keep a small grocery. Healy told the officers that he killed his wife because she had aggravated him. The axe, dripping with gore, was seized as evidence, and a piece of skull as large as a human hand was visible. Blood and flesh was scattered around the room promiscuously. When arrested, Healy was found in the shop acting as unconcerned as if nothing had happened.

Maine State Teachers' Convention.

BATH, Me., Nov. 16.—The Third Annual Convention of the Maine State Teachers' Association commenced here yesterday afternoon, with a large attendance, including the best teachers and elocutionists. G. R. Fletcher read a paper on the wants of our common schools, which was followed by a discussion. In the evening there was a general discussion on the efficient agencies of school teaching.

FROM NEW YORK.

No Lives Lost at the Catskill Explosion.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The boiler explosion at Catskill village yesterday morning was not as serious as at first reported. No lives were lost. Mrs. Branbow was not dead at the last accounts, but her recovery is regarded as doubtful. The engineer and fireman were but slightly scalded. The damage to property amounts to about $15,000, and falls chiefly on Storms & Corar, of the paper mill; Hiram Van Steeburgh, whose ice-houses took fire; and Edward Cargill, whose dwelling-house was shattered. The boiler was thrown a distance of three hundred feet over the tops of the ice-houses, and lodged in a creek.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Stocks firm. Money quiet at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 127¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 112¾; do. 1865, do., 113¼; do. do., new, 115¼; do. 1867, 115⅜; do. 1868, 115½; Ten-forties, 107¾. Virginia sixes, new 55; Missouri sixes, 89⅛; Canton Company, 51¾; Cumberland preferred, 26⅛; New York Central, 183½; Erie, 27⅝; Reading, 97; Hudson River, 159⅝; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 165⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 35½.

FROM THE WEST.

Horrible Abortion Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—One of the most horrible abortion cases on record has just been brought to light here. Dr. Stratford, a well-known physician, was arrested on Saturday and bound over in the sum of $1500, for operating on a young girl in a house of prostitution. He injured the mother so that she cannot recover. She is of respectable parents, living in Ashland, in this State The disclosure causes much excitement.

Theatre Burned in Milwaukee.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—During the performance at the Gaiety Theatre, last night, and while two of the artists were engaged in a sword combat, a coal-oil lamp was capsized and instantly exploded, setting fire to the building, which, despite all efforts, was totally destroyed. The audience were panic stricken, but got out in safety.

The Red Stockings.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The contract for the first nine of the "Red Stockings" with the club of that name expired yesterday. The majority are anxious to renew their engagement for the next year.

Death of a Railway Superintendent.

Colonel William Smith, superintendent of several railroads at Dayton, died yesterday.

Burning of the Milwaukee Theatre.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—During the fencing scene at the Gaiety Theatre last night, one of the rapiers struck a kerosene lamp, which exploded, setting fire to the scenery. The flames speedily communicated to the audience-room, and before all in the building had time to escape, the premises were enveloped in flames.

A number of persons were saved by jumping from the second story window. Several lives have been lost. Two bodies have been recovered from the ruins, burned almost beyond recognition; one identified by a memorandum book as a printer Coywillie Brewer, residing at No. 191 Greenbush street. Fifteen or twenty persons were badly burned about the hands and face; one thought to be fatally injured from inhaling flames and smoke. It is thought the bodies of others are still in the building buried under the rubbish. Two men named Hammer and Schneider had their hands badly burned while making their exit, and a third rendered delirious through suffocation. Schneider is positive that at least six persons were behind, whose escape was entirely cut off. The building was owned by A. H. Eldred, and worth, with the fixtures, about $10,000.

The Tailors' Strike.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The tailors' strike continues. The strikers meet three times a day for roll-call and consultation.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Reverdy Johnson's Golden Wedding.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Reverdy Johnson are to-day to be remarried in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, called golden wedding, at their country residence, near Baltimore. There are twelve children, with wives and husbands, forty-eight grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren present, besides many other relatives and friends. It is said to be an intensely unique and interesting affair.

There is good sleighing in the country within twenty miles of Baltimore.

Business is dull and money is tight.

AFRICA.

Doctor Livingstone's Journey and Wants.

The following letter was received in London November 2:—

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 9, 1869.—Dear Sir: Mr. Henry M. Stanley addressed a letter, dated London, March 8, 1869, to my cousin, who is United States Consul at this place, asking him to send you any news he might obtain regarding Dr. Livingstone; but he informs me that under the consular regulations he is not allowed to correspond with any one on matters of importance, except through the Department of State. Now, therefore, I, instead of him, have the honor to inform you that yesterday letters were received here by the British Consul from Dr. Livingstone, dated August 8, 1868, and though I have not seen them, I learn from one who has that at the time of writing the Doctor was in good health; that for a year previous he had been exploring a section of country to the south of the Tanganyaka Lake, which contained many small lakes, which he claims to be the true sources of the Nile; that he had heard that two sets of supplies had reached Ujiji from Zanzibar for his use, but that he had not yet been there for them; that he would ask that a further supply might be sent there, and among the articles he wished for were included nautical almanacs for 1869 and 1870, which looks as though he purposes remaining in the country yet a long time. He gave no hint as to his intentions for the future, or when he might be expected to come out, and his letters, written on scraps of paper begged from the Arabs who brought them to the coast, are said to be very meagre in regard to news. Trusting this may prove of interest, I am, dear sir, etc., JOHN F. WEBB.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1869.

The statement of the banks is not likely to afford much comfort to business borrowers in the present condition of the money market. The loss of resources is only limited, it is true, but it will have the effect of upholding the present rates, which is by no means encouraging, especially to those who have delayed negotiations for loans to meet maturing obligations in the hope that the current rates were doomed to a speedy fall. The general impression is that the pork packing interests are the cause of the relapse, and that the drain Westward has only been checked by the inability of our banks to supply the demand for small currency. Under any circumstance the tide of trade is manifestly against us, and we must wait patiently for the return, which will come in due course.

Call loans are easy everywhere at about 6@7 per cent., according to collaterals, but discounts are high and nominal, as heretofore noticed.

Gold is quiet at 127¼, with little disposition to speculate in it. Governments are quite steady, but there is very little doing.

The Stock market is more active, and prices have an upward tendency. In State loans the only transaction was in the first series at 102⅜@102½. City 6s were steady, with sales of the new issues at 101¾.

Reading Railroad was quiet but firm, selling at 48⅜@48⅝; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was taken at 28⅛@28¼, b. o.; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53¾; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½.

In Canal shares the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 33½, s. o.; St. Nicholas Coal changed hands at 3 1-16.

Bank stocks were steady; Commercial was taken at 55¾.

Passenger Railway stocks were neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	c.101⅛	100 sh Phil & E R	.. 28⅛
$400 do	..18.101⅜	100 do	..b60. 28⅜
$500 N Penna 7s	.. 84	100 sh Reading R	.. 48⅜
$2000 Pa R 1 m	 97	100 do	..s10wn. 48⅜
$2000 Pa R 2m 6s	.... 94½	100 do	..... 48⅜
$3000 do	..18. 94⅜	100 do	..s60wn. 48⅜
$2300 Pa 6s, 1 8	c..18.102½	100 do	..... 48⅜
1100 Leh 6s, '84	.. 80½	100 do	.....c.48·56
23 sh Penna	....18. 53½	100 do	..s30wn.48·56
145 do	.....s5. 53¾	100 do	.....c. 48⅜
10 sh Com'l Bk	.... 55¾	300 sh Leh N St	..18.
83 sh Leh V R	..... 55¾		s30wn. 33½
400 sh St Nich C	..3 1-16		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115¼@115⅜; do. 1864, 112⅝@113; do. 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. July, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. July, 1867, 115⅜@115½; do. do., 1868, 115¼@115⅜; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅜@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 127@127⅛; Silver, 124@125½.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1864, 112⅝@113; do. 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. July, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. July, 1867, 115⅜@115½; do. July, 1868, 115⅜@115½; 5s, 10-40, 107⅛@107⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 107⅛@108. Gold, 127¼@127½. Market strong.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	.....127⅛	11·00 A. M	.....127⅛
10·13 "	.....127⅛	11·15 "	.....127⅛
10·31 "	.....127⅛	12·12 P. M	.....127⅛
10·45 "	.....127⅛		

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The week opened on continued dulness in Wall street. The publication of the Washington telegram announcing the attitude of the President on the question of a return to specie payments produced no excitement, for the conviction is general that no amount of legislation can bring about so desired an object, but that the fruition of any such hope must be left to the operation of legitimate business influences. The 'bears' in gold were somewhat astonished yesterday that the news did not produce a further decline, and were still more astonished when gold rose from 126½ to 127⅛ under the effect of a report from London that the 6's had declined from 84 to 83⅞. The cause of this yielding is doubtless to be found in the fact that to-day was settling day —*'account,'* as it is known—in London, and that in the general demand for cash there was a pressure to sell all kinds of securities. The Gold Exchange held an executive session this afternoon, when the report of the committee on Clearing House was received and adopted. The plan goes into effect on Wednesday next, when clearness will be resumed through the Gold Bank, full members only to be allowed the privilege, and all checks to and from the bank to be made payable to and at the Metropolitan Bank. Several of the prominent members, including representatives of bullion houses, made strenuous opposition to the adoption of the report, but in vain, the enthusiasm of the majority overwhelming all objection. To-morrow, at 2 o'clock, the directors of the Gold Bank will make a statement and report of their condition. Mr. Hoyt, on behalf of the Executive Committee, offered the following, which was adopted:—

"'*Whereas*, Several of the officers and members of this Board have been threatened with legal proceedings for fulfilling their duties under

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WOMEN'S PAY AND WOMEN'S WORK.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Tribune* aims to do its full duty in demanding for women as well as men a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. We count it rather contemptible to send female clerks from Washington to New York to straighten out the public accounts, and yet to pay them less than the men whose hard knots they unravel. We view it as that celebrated boxing-master, the Game Chicken, viewed the conduct of Mr. Toots in refusing to carry off Florence Dombey by main force. "It's mean, you know. That's what it is! It's mean."

The trouble is that this is not the whole of the question of wages. Grant that all labor should be paid according to its merit. Grant that in the lighter kinds of labor, where no great strength or skill is required, women work as well as men, perhaps better, because of their great conscientiousness and fidelity. Still the difficulty remains, that their sex thus limits them to a smaller range of employments. They cannot furnish the strength for rougher work. And for work requiring skill, the trouble is that women, as a class, do not learn it thoroughly enough to command the highest wages. The reason they do not learn it thoroughly is because the prime of their lives is, or ought to be, given to home duties. No doubt there are a myriad exceptions. But no woman expects to be an exception, and therefore women do not, as men do, train themselves for some life-work and become skilled laborers. Individuals doubtless do, but they find to their cost that the scale of wages is adapted to the habitual condition of the whole class. In Virginia Penny's invaluable "Cyclopædia of the Employments of Women in America" we find employer after employer pointing out this as the chief drawback on the compensation of women. "Nine out of ten get married as soon as they are fairly initiated in work." "They are very apt to marry just as they become skillful enough to be reliable." One china dealer in New York "thinks it best to get homely girls, rather advanced in age, to attend store, because the young and handsome ones will get married." All agree that women are lost to business pursuits by marriage, while men become more attentive to business when they have a family to support. Hence the supply of untrained women is always being renewed; as a class they are in the position of apprentices, and earn apprentices' wages.

We see the same result in the one profession in which women predominate, that of teaching. No one doubts that women are by nature peculiarly fitted for training the young; and for this reason, and because their labor is cheaper, they are very extensively employed. But these teachers are usually very young girls, imperfectly educated, or else they are widows, the prime of whose life has been otherwise spent. The School Committees all complain that their ablest teachers are soon transferred to homes of their own. Did anybody ever know a country clergyman whose wife had not taught school? The parsonage gains, but the school-house loses, and the whole profession loses. It is the universal opinion of foreign observers that one great reason why our schools are inferior to those of Germany is from the far lower grade of culture among the teachers, who are inexperienced girls, instead of university-trained men. "The American preference of women as teachers," says Matthew Arnold, in his report on European education, "gets no sanction from the practice of the Continent. Competent foreign observers who have studied the American schools report that, as a general rule, though something is to be learned from them as to providing and maintaining schools, little or nothing is to be learned from them as to teaching." The reason is that, with women, teaching is a temporary pursuit, and that, nevertheless, the American school-room is becoming so monopolized by their cheaper labor that the ablest men are generally tempted to other fields.

All this we say with infinite regret and with desire for light. Beyond the cruelty of employers, the unjust prejudices of society, and the brutality of Philadelphia medical students, there are obstacles in the very organization of woman to her earning the highest wages. The ballot can only affect other obstacles, not these particular ones. The ballot does not equalize the pay of men, though it may help to equalize it. The wages of the tailoress are not so far below the tailor's as are the tailor's below the lawyer's. And yet lawyer and tailor both have the ballot, and in this city, at least, the tailor has the upper hand. But the difference of wages between the sex which works for wages continuously and inevitably, and that which works exceptionally, is one which voting alone cannot mend.

But one thing, at least, women can effect. They can train their daughters to do thoroughly whatever their hands find to do. So strongly does this habit of superficiality attach to the work of women that even the leaders of emancipation hardly get beyond it. It is but a few days since we heard two persons prominent in the woman's suffrage movement admit with regret that there is not yet a woman in the country who is fitted to preside over a difficult convention. And this, not for want of dignity, nor of presence, nor of tact, but simply because not a woman has as yet taken the pains to master those simple rules of parliamentary law which are to be found in any small text-book on the subject. These rules are to a public meeting what military drill is to an army—the only means of keeping it from confusion. Jean Paul says that no female general would ever give the plain command, "Halt!" but she would say, "All you people, as soon as I have done speaking. I command you all to stand still in your places; halt, I tell you!" No person can have read the reports of the stormy meetings of the Equal Rights Association in this city, last spring, without perceiving that nine-tenths of the trouble could have been prevented by a competent presiding officer. Yet Mrs. H. B. Stanton is a woman of unquestioned ability, and has been steadily attending conventions for twenty years. It is for the sake of women themselves that we wish to see this want of thoroughness corrected. "Young men exhort to be sober-minded," saith the Scripture. "Young women exhort to be business-minded," say we.

ELECTION-FRAUD PREVENTIVES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The power to make, amend, and abolish laws intended to shield the rights of legal voters from violation by "repeaters" and all manner of illegal voters, has passed completely into the hands of our Democratic politicians. Hitherto they have simply stood off and found fault with the efforts of Republicans to achieve the desired end. Now they must act. We shall be most agreeably disappointed if they shall honestly and earnestly *try* to suppress illegal voting. For every act that tends to this result necessarily implies inquiry, suspicion, precaution, scrutiny, and these involve delay and loss of time to the voter. Take every ballot that is offered without hesitation or question, and you can receive one thousand votes at a poll without difficulty, and no one need be delayed fifteen minutes; but, if you undertake to confine the voting to legal voters you must afford time for sifting pretensions and establishing rights either at the poll or previously. We believe no other device can be substituted for a registration of voters, with reasonable time for scrutiny between the close of the registry and the opening of the polls, that will prove equally efficient without being far more inconvenient and troublesome.

But we have no plan to suggest, no experiment that we want to see tried. The responsibility is now with our political adversaries, and we shall rejoice to find them meeting it honestly and manfully. Frankly, however, we do not believe they will do anything of the sort. They know that the thieves, swindlers, and grog-shop loafers, who take to illegal voting as a duck takes to water, are naturally Democrats; and they know that whenever twenty five thousand illegal votes are cast at an election, these cannot fail to add at least twenty thousand to the Democratic majority; and they are not inclined to forego the advantage thus proffered. Some of them will, while others will not, instigate and pay for illegal voting; but the mass of those who will not are apt to chuckle over the net result as heartily as the rest. So what we expect is that they will repeal the Registry law and enact in its stead something that will in practice amount exactly to nothing.

Mr. A. J. H. Duganne is more hopeful or more spooney. He thinks the Democrats only want to be shown how, and they will proceed at once to throw all requisite safeguards around the ballot-box. So he proceeds to instruct them as follows:—

1. He would double the number of election districts in our city, making them 700 instead of 334, so as to reduce the voters in each district to about 200.

2. He would provide in each district "a suitable polling-place in the form of a booth, shed, or other shelter, either portable or permanent, constructed purposely for the accommodation of 200 voters, and located as nearly as might be in the centre of the voting population of the district;" said polling-place to be an iron structure, located on a square or street-crossing, to resemble a palace or other passenger car, and to be taken to pieces and carted off to some corporation yard or other depository after the counting of the votes shall have been completed.

3. He would have the vote taken in these polling-booths within two specified and advertised hours of each election day, as follows:—

"Let it be understood:—First. That before a fixed hour (say 10 A. M.) the voters of each district must have presented themselves at the door of their polling-place and entered, giving their names and residences to a clerk at the door. Second. Let it be ordered that at the minute of the clock striking 10 A. M. (if that hour be agreed upon), the entrance doors of all the polling-places in all the election districts of the city shall be closed, and that they be kept closed, the balloting to begin by calling the registered names of voters from the poll-list, in the manner that yeas and nays are taken in legislative bodies; each voter answering to his name, tendering his ballot, and, if unchallenged, depositing it, and then leaving the polls by a door opposite to the closed entrance-door. The name and residence of every voter being thus called, in the presence of all the voters of the election district, he may be challenged, for cause, under suitable regulations provided by law: or, his vote being given, it is checked at once, as received, against his name upon the poll-list. Having voted and passed out of the exit-door, no voter can return until the balloting shall be completed, when the door will be opened for public witness of the canvass of ballots."

—This plan would certainly bother "repeaters;" wherefore it will never be adopted by a legislature whereof William M. Tweed is a master-spirit. Yet it has merits, and possibly may receive consideration at some future day. For the present we are at the mercy of politicians who believe in voting early and voting often, and will legislate accordingly.

OWNING UP AT LAST.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Independent*, a religious radical paper, has a leading article this week on the "Lost Battle." It boldly declares that the Republican party lost the State on account of the corruption in the party, and "because the leaders in this State had forfeited the public confidence and exhausted the patience of the rank and file."

Of the last Legislature, it says:—

"The late Legislature was the most corrupt body ever convened outside the City Hall Park. The Speaker of the Assembly—who is rated higher than his fellows, because not suspected of accepting pecuniary bribes—is, nevertheless, believed to have bartered the committee-places in his gift for votes for his candidate for United States Senator. His committees, when formed, were understood to be marketable, and the votes given by the two houses for all sorts of 'jobs.'"

The State Committee also comes in for abuse and the declaration that "in its formation no regard was paid even to appearances. Of the city members of that committee, two had enriched themselves, in the capacity of Supervisors, by such schemes as the New York Court House, and a third was tainted by his complicity with the West Washington Market and Fort Gansevoort jobs." But, with all this indignation of this religious political sheet, we do not see any evidence, in the returns of the election, that the Republican party desires honest men for office. Greeley, for instances, did not poll a full party vote in the State. All those men who are called corruptionists in the Republican party ran ahead of their ticket wherever nominated. Even one of the very Supervisors whom the *Independent* grunts about being on the State Committee has the largest Republican vote of any other man on their city ticket. From all this, we infer that the party prefers that class of men.

PROPHETS.

From the N. Y. World.

Prophets appear to have a mighty hard time of it in this age of universal skepticism, not only enjoying no honor in their own respective countries, but having themselves "blown upon" as failures, if not "frauds," all over the newspaper-taking world. The latest of these failures is Falb, who predicted for South America those tremendous October earthquakes and high tides which didn't come. Falb will have to put up his shutters now, and paste on his shop door a bill, "To let." We are not acquainted with the antecedents of Falb; but it is just possible that he may be the German savant who, in 1857, made such startling calculations concerning the comet known as Charles Quint, which made its appearance in March or April of that year. He predicted that it would come into contact with the earth some time in June following and knock all mundane things into Massachusetts hash. It didn't do anything of the sort, though it frightened a good many aged females into fits, and caused some thoughtful persons to prepare their wills, as though testamentary documents could be of any use in the event of a general smash-up. A good many years ago, a writer in a Canada paper, under the terrific signature of "A Believer in Impending Doom to the Whole of the Human Race," gave a graphic description of a luminous horn beheld by him growing from the brow of the moon as he wended his way homewards one fine night. The writer in question did not state how many horns he had had himself previous to his remarkable observation. The worst he did was to set people moon-gazing; and then, like all modern prophets, he folded his mantle about him and retired into that obscurity to which even Cumming is going and must arrive at last.

DEGREES IN MURDER.

From the N. Y. Times.

A question of great importance in the practice of criminal law has been at last decided by the Court of Appeals. It is nothing more than whether the greater includes the less indictments for murder, and it came before the Court in the case of Keefe vs. The People: the appellant, upon an indictment containing only the single count of murder, having been convicted of murder in the second degree. The point urged was that the verdict and judgment entered upon it were erroneous, because the indictment did not set forth that at the time of the commission of the homicide the prisoner was in the commission of a felony, which is the statutory definition of the crime of murder in the second degree.

The court, after an exhaustive examination of the point presented, has decided that under the statute, upon trial on an indictment for murder a conviction for a lesser degree of that crime is legal and proper where the acts alleged and proved are the same, although the indictment may not state the particular intent and circumstances required by the statute to constitute that lesser degree. All that is requisite is, that there shall be no material variation between the acts charged in the indictment and those established at the trial.

The conclusions of law and common sense are for once identical. The decision works no injury to the rights of accused persons, and will essentially serve the ends of justice. Especially will it be of great practical benefit to this city, where murder in the first degree is a comparatively rare occurrence, while homicides are every-day events.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

From the N. Y. World.

Our despatch from Washington on the 5th, announcing the probable resumption of specie payments, gained the attention and provoked the comments of the press throughout the country. The general impression seems to be that it is possible to resume specie payments with the next six months; and perhaps no more pungent argument for the change could be presented just now than that from the *Nation*.

The Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, the reputed framer of the Legal-tender act, has publicly declared that that act was intended to apply to the emergency of the war, which has lapsed, and that its essential unconstitutionality ought to render it a dead letter in this time of peace. Chief-Justice Chase, who, when Secretary of the Treasury, suggested the greenback system embodied in the act, is now reported to be of the same opinion. He decided last winter that coin was still a legal-tender as well as currency—that contracts for coin were legally payable in coin.

Recently he decided that contracts in the South during the war, payable in Confederate currency, can be collected in so much gold as the sum called for in Confederate currency was worth in gold at the time such contracts were made. These decisions pave the way for the expected decision by the Supreme Court that the Legal-tender act is unconstitutional. If contracts made under the Rebel Legal-tender act, which is now declared null and void, can be collected in gold, then contracts made under the Federal Legal-tender act would be decided as collectable in gold on the same principle, after that act should be declared null and void. That is, in case of the retirement of the greenbacks and the resumption of specie payments, all debts previously due in greenbacks would still be due in so much coin as the greenbacks were worth when the debts were incurred.

So strong is the impression that the Supreme Court *will* soon decide the Legal-tender act to be unconstitutional, and that the Secretary of the Treasury will either anticipate or supplement the decision by the retirement, or funding, or redemption of the greenbacks, that gold falls and greenbacks advance in value. There are now in the Treasury about one hundred millions of dollars in gold. The banks are glutted with gold. The export of the large cotton crop will be succeeded by an immense access of gold from abroad. This gold in the Treasury lies idle and unproductive. The surplus in the bank vaults is a drug, liable, however, to be employed at any time by gamblers in distracting and ruinous speculations. It would seem to be the most favorable period for setting these enormous and inert masses of coin in invigorating motion through the veins of trade.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.

The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.

Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.

UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.

Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.

Polite Salesladies in attendance.

A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27 rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

DR. R. J. LEVIS HAS REMOVED TO THE northwest corner of ARCH and THIRTEENTH Streets. 11 15 1m*

COODS FOR THE LADIES.

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

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Correspondence with the leading Parisian and Continental Houses enables her to receive the Latest novelties direct.

Bargains opening daily in—
Black Guipure Laces.
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Valenciennes Laces.
Pointe Collars.
Thread Collars. Lace Veils.
Pointe, Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs.
French Muslin.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap.
Alter Laces, all widths.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75c. and $1 a pair.
White Coats, Cloaks, and Dresses.
Also, elegant Trimmings, Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons Buttons, etc.
Particular attention given to
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.
Satisfactory system of
DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
Sets of choice patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready, at reduced prices.
Roman Ties and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest styles of Jet, Gold, and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered.
Hair Bands, Combs, Nets,
Zephyr, Slippers, Cushions, and Brackets.
Corsets and Hoop Skirts. 3 6 stuth

MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

OPEN THIS DAY,

10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2 50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices.

40 PIECES SATINS, 16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1 50 per yard; reduced from $2.

16 PIECES BLACK VELVET, warranted all silk, at $4, $4 50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value.

Also, a full stock of all kinds of RIBBONS, SILKS, HATS, FRAMES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ETC. ETC.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

BLASIUS BROS.,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT.
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

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RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely—one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($1,003,968). THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, INCLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser on confirmation and payment of the purchase-money—compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required.

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

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Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843 43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $355,279 22.

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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About half-past 9 o'clock last night a most destructive fire occurred in the cotton mills situated at the southwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Spruce streets. These mills are known as Taylor's Cotton Mills, and were for a long time in the occupation of a Mr. Spikeman. They extend from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth streets, and from Spruce almost to Pine. The structure is a brick one, four stories high, and the fire has completely destroyed the building and the greater part of the contents, leaving nothing but the walls and the high window standing. A large quantity of cotton was on hand. But only about fifty bales were saved. And these were dragged from the burning mill at the risk of human life. The machinery is all destroyed. It was but recently fitted up, having been received new from the workshop. It is stated that about five hundred hands will be thrown out of employ, and as the winter is fast approaching, the catastrophe is doubly unfortunate. The loss will range from $30,000 to $50,000. The occupants are Alexander Belford, James Dalton, Thomas Johnson, and others. Belford is supposed to be the heaviest loser. What the insurance is we are not able to state at this writing. The fire was first seen emanating from the engine-house.

—The semi-annual session of the Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania took place yesterday afternoon, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Sixth and Haines streets, S. M. Foster, G. P., in the chair. Several appeal cases were decided, and amendments were submitted to the constitution and by-laws, to be voted on at the annual meeting of the Grand Encampment in May next. The following officers were nominated for the ensuing term:—M. W. G. P., James A. Shields, of Allegheny; M. E. G. H. P., James Bingham, Jr.; R. W. G. S. W., Augustus Pfaff; R. W. G. J. W., Charles F. Jones, George Hawkes, James McGahey, Edward Millet; R. W. G. S., James B. Nicholson; R. W. G. T., J. S. Holss; R. W. G. I. S., H. W. Bailey, John Curtis, Peter Fritz, W. A. Thompson, S. S. Childs, Edward G. Millet, John M. Howland, Thomas W. Simpson; R. W. G. O. S., George S. Horter; R. W. G. R. to the Grand Lodge of the United States, C. N. Hickok, of Bedford, A. B. Grosh, of Lancaster.

—The Committee on Finance met last evening, and had before it the greater portion of the estimates of the departments for the year 1870. With but two or three exceptions, these were referred to the appropriate committees, with instructions to report back as soon as possible. Among the bills before the committee for action was one making an appropriation to pay road jurors. In this connection reference was made to the fact that in some cases the same parties had charged for twenty, thirty, and even forty days' servies as jurors. The bill was not finally acted upon.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 127⅛.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $870,084.

—Further returns give Fairchild 9000 majority for Governor of Wisconsin.

—Fine sleighing was enjoyed about thirty miles west of Baltimore, on Sunday.

—General Spinner, United States Treasurer, is confined to his room by sickness.

—Messrs. Cole, Casserly, and Williams are the only Senators yet in Washington from the Pacific coast.

—The depredations upon the Government libraries of Washington are becoming very flagrant.

—The annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society was held in New York yesterday.

—The President will give a dinner party on Thanksgiving day to the officers of his staff and their families.

—Cyrus McGowan, postmaster at Knoxville, Ill., has been arrested, charged with stealing money out a registered letter.

—The North Carolina Legislature met yesterday, but adjourned until to-day, a quorum of members not being in attendance.

—It is reported from Washington that a heavy pressure is being brought to bear upon Secretary Boutwell to issue more bank currency.

—Search for the bodies of those lost by the Stonewall catastrophe on the Mississippi has been completed. Sixty bodies have been recovered.

—General Sherman and a party of prominent men left Washington by special car yesterday, to attend the reunion of the Army of Tennessee, at Louisville.

—The President has lately expressed his opinion that a return to specie payments should be made as soon as possible, and that events point to an early resumption.

—A decision was rendered against the New Lebanon Shakers, at Hudson, N. Y., yesterday, ordering them to restore to its mother a child illegally detained by them.

—Commissioner Delano decides that Special Agents of the Post Office are liable to tax only on the amount of their salary over $1000, and not on payments for expenses.

—In the Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday the Committee on Federal Relations reported to favor of the rejection of the fifteenth amendment. The report will be taken into consideration to-day.

—The Alabama Legislature met yesterday. In his message, which is very conservative in tone, the Governor denies that there is any necessity for martial law; points out the advantages the State offers to emigrants, and advocates a reduction of taxes and a limitation of the State indorsement to railroads.

—Another sad disaster is reported, this time from Catskill village, Hudson county, N. Y., where, yesterday morning, a boiler in Storm's paper mill exploded, killing several several persons, how many is not yet known, and completely demolishing the building in which it was situated, and all others in its immediate vicinity.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Empress Eugenie is expected to arrive at Alexandria to-day.

—A vessel built expressly for Suez Canal traffic sailed from Liverpool yesterday for Port Said.

—Napoleon reviewed the troops encamped at Compeigne on Sunday, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the soldiery and the people.

—General Sickles, the American Minister, was entertained at a banquet on Sunday night by the President of the Spanish Cortes. Important results are anticipated from the post-prandial discussion.

—In a manifesto just published, the Opposition members of the French Corps Legislatif announce their determination to try all peaceful means to secure for the people the right to govern themselves. They call for the abolition of the military law and for other reforms.

DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

The Troubles in Dalmatia—Motives for the Uprising—Mediæval Influence—Latest News from the Seat of Insurrection.

Venice (Oct. 28) Correspondence Daily News.

I date this letter from the ancient capital of Dalmatia, the city which at one time possessed the whole seaboard of the Adriatic from Chioggia to the town of Cattaro, on the confines of Montenegro and Albania. The Venetians "annexed" Dalmatia as early as the year 997, under the Government of Pietro Orsoolo, twenty-sixth Doge, and held it off and on for 800 years, namely, till the downfall of the republic in 1797.

This is not the place to enlarge on matters connected with ancient or with mediæval history, but it may be necessary to remind the reader that one at least of the pleas put forward by the insurgents of Dalmatia as an excuse for their not contributing to the conscription is not founded on fact. Levies for troops and seamen were made in this province in the thirteenth century, and no doubt long before that date, and long afterward. When Enrico Dandolo, Doge and Commander-in-Chief of Venice, set sail for the Holy Land via Constantinople, capturing that city on his way, (A. D. 1204), he had Dalmatians in his army. Soldiers from the very town of Cattaro, where the fighting is going on, may have taken part in the Fourth Crusade; mariners from the Narenta river and sea coast, so famous, both before and afterward, for its pirates, may have helped to subdue the City of the Sultan, and to keep it in subjection for those fifty years which saw Venice supreme in the Bosphorus, and mistress of a great portion of the Turkish empire, including Constantinople, which city she held with a strong hand till the year 1259. Nay, there are proofs that the Venetians were by no means squeamish in their dealings with conquered provinces; nor were they likely to respect the "liberties" of people whose freedom they had destroyed. Peasants were enrolled as soldiers; fishermen and seafaring men were pressed for service in the galleys; and boys and girls, taken prisoners in the Dalmatian wars, were sold into slavery. All these things are matters of history, and we have only to turn to the reign of Doge Michieli—he who was called Duke of Croatia and "Terror of the Greeks"—to see what deeds were done in the neighborhood of Cattaro in the beginning of the twelfth century, and what immunities and privileges were granted to the inhabitants of Zara, Ragusa, and other towns, whose children were sold into bondage.

So much for the plea of the ferocious peasantry of Southern Dalmatia now in arms against their Government, instigated therein, as many people believe, or affect to believe, by another, or perhaps I should say, two other powers. The first accounts of this singular insurrection seemed to show that the "mild and peaceful peasantry" of Cattaro and that neighborhood objected to a soldier's life; later accounts showed, and show still, that they are willing to die a soldier's death. And for what? For exemption from the conscription? In that case they are fighting to show that they will not fight, which seems strange. The fact is, they are singularly fond of war, and singularly well qualified to excel in it; they are descended from soldiers, perhaps from brigands. Many of the highland chiefs boast that their forefathers have fought a thousand battles; their "fatherland," for which they are now raising party cries of sedition, has been in a chronic state of war (with short, very short intervals of peace) ever since the breaking up of the Roman Empire. Hungary, and Turkey, and Venice have all three fought battles on Dalmatian soil—battles renewed every year, or every eight or ten or twenty years, for centuries. It is sheer folly to talk of these mountaineers of Cattaro as "mild and docile countrymen." They are not so considered by their neighbors; their national poet, Kacich, does not so speak of them; and it will be seen from the following words quoted, and literally translated, from their last proclamation—which is being distributed by some mysterious means throughout the length and breadth of the land—that they do not look upon themselves in the light of doves or lambs. How bold and jaunty are these words:—

"YOUNG HAWKS OF THE MOUNTAINS!—The hour has struck; the patriots of Dalmatia are rising at the call of Fatherland. Our enemies have torn the documents of our liberties; they have threatened to shed our brothers' blood if we do not consign our sons to their cause. * * * From the heights of our mountains our muskets will bring death to our enemies; our sweethearts, our daughters, and our wives will hurl stones upon their heads. * * * Montenegro, hast thou heard our cry of liberty? Erzegovina, hast thou heard our cry of war? Know, then, that we are numerous, and that we are resolute. You are aware, O brothers! that we are fighting for a grand cause—we are fighting for our liberty, that is dearer to us than our life. We conquered the Turks—they were our enemies; we will conquer our present foes."

This allusion to the disputes with Turkey in the Middle Ages looks suspicious. Was this proclamation printed in St. Petersburg, or are suspicions of this sort untimely, if not altogether uncalled for? At any rate, whether honestly or the reverse, here is a people roused to open rebellion. It is the old story told again—the story of trampled rights and smothered nationalities. What will be the upshot of it all? Are the Dalmatians—or is any portion of Dalmatia—so mad as to think that their aspirations can be realized, or that petty provincial nationality can be permitted to grow up out of the body politic of Europe in these days of progress and joint-stock nationalities? That the insurgents, or a certain section of the insurgents, are in earnest, no one can doubt; but who knows how far their instigators (if any instigators they have) are honest in the matter? It is difficult to conceive that any power—Russian, Prussian, or Montenegrin—can have any benevolent motive for desiring the independence of Cattaro but it is easy enough to see that such an independence, if speedily followed up by a friendly annexation to Montenegro, would be exceedingly grateful to the rules of that little principality, as well as to Russia, of whose partiality for the Adriatic as a convenient place for harboring ships of war we have heard some talk of late. Whether or not this question will become "complicated" remains to be seen. In the meantime, it is getting serious and slightly entangled; for whereas on one side we hear of complicity between the frontier peasants of Montenegro and those of Dalmatia, we hear on the other side of threatened inroads into Albania on the part of the Montenegrins. All this time the Austrian Government, sadly at a loss what to think, is making efforts to subdue the insurrection, but without much effect. The peasants, nine thousand strong, well armed and well provisioned, full of energy and enthusiasm, are holding at bay an army of nearly twice that number. An engagement took place at Dragaly on the 22d, in which the Austrian troops suffered severely. Colonel Iovanovich was sent at the head of a detachment of his regiment to bear a conciliatory message to the insurgents, but was answered by the whiz of bullets. His soldiers had to defend themselves against these terrible fellows, sometimes called Zenani, sometimes Raja, or perhaps they are a mixture of both tribes. The Imperial troops now concentrated themselves at Cattaro, whither several gunboats had been sent, besides two or more ships of war, with batteries for mountain serv ce, and other munitions—the entire garrison of Trieste, as well as that of Gratz, and two regiments of Jagers, together with other troops not specified, being ordered to the "seat of war."

The news that the fort of Stanjevich had been surprised by the insurgents, and its commander and part of its garrison massacred, appears to be confirmed; but it also seems that the prisoners (about forty) taken on that occasion have been released; while the insurgents were driven back from the fort of Gonazda with great loss in killed and wounded. The telegraphic communications between Cattaro and Padua are interrupted. The insurgents have fallen back upon the latter place, hemming it in on all sides. Portions of the Imperial troops seem to have fallen back on Risano, whence they commenced operations. The last item of news is to the effect that one thousand five hundred (some say thirteen hundred) peasants of the Erzegovina had joined the insurrection, and that other and larger gatherings of "patriots" are taking place in the mountains of Dalmatia, Albania and Montenegro. Perhaps the ugliest news of all is that from Erzegovina, by which we are led to believe that the person there instigating the peasants to revolt is a spy or envoy of Russia, known as Luk Vukalovich. The *Dalmatia*, a journal of Zara, is responsible for this statement, while the *Narodin Listy* is responsible for a rumor equally wild and startling, to the effect that muskets have been sent to Cattaro from Prussia via Bavaria, Switzerland, and Italy. It is very certain that the insurgents are well equipped, but whether equipped by Russia, Prussia, or Montenegro, or by secret emissaries from either of these three powers, or from all three powers combined, it is impossible to say; and nothing positive can be known for some little time. It is very certain that the peasants were not equipped by the Austrian Government, and it is equally certain that they did not find their muskets growing in the fields like corn, or shake their bullets down from the trees as the peasantry of Central Italy shake down chesnuts in the bleak days of November. When the fog in which this subject is involved has cleared away, we shall know to whom to look for an explanation of these mysteries; till then we must have patience, and trust that this ugly matter is being duly inquired into by those whose interest it is to preserve the peace of Europe.

Austrian Account of Affairs.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, the organ of the Austrian Government in Paris, makes the following remarks on the origin and character of the rising in Delmatia:—"There is not throughout Austria a population more sincerely devoted to the Hapsburg dynasty than the inhabitants of the Bocca di Cattaro, who, being all engaged in navigation, call themselves 'Imperial,' to show how much attached they are to Austria; but those children of the sea cannot accustom themselves to the idea of serving in the ranks of the reserve, after having been always exempt from the military conscription. There is reason to regret that the Government of Vienna should have extended the levy for that corps to a district almost the entire population of which serve in the Austrian navy or merchant service. The Bocca di Cattaro is the chief nursery for seamen in Austria, which country, since the cession of Venetia especially, has every interest in assuring the recruitment of marines as loyal as they are intrepid. Those people will no doubt shed their last drop of blood rather than allow themselves to be enrolled in the army, so that the Government will be forced to repeal the obnoxious law." The *Nord*, commenting upon these observations, says that they remove all "room for the alleged foreign manœuvres which certain journals imagine they can trace in the events of Cattaro."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6:48 | MOON SETS....3:59
SUN SETS....4:41 | HIGH WATER....11:53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Oct. 23
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 29
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 30
Union	Southampton	New York	Nov. 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 2
England	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Nov. 4
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 5
Hammonia	Havre	New York	Nov. 6
Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 6
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Nov. 6
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Nov. 6
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	Nov. 6

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Nov. 16
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 16
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Donau	New York	Bremen	Nov. 18
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Paraguay	New York	London	Nov. 20
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 17
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 18
Eagle	New York	Havana	Nov. 18
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 20
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 20
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 20
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 20
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore. A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. barque Edw. Hemptenmacher, Zielke, Hamburg, Workman & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr J. J. Burrell, Perry, from Washington, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Ashland, Mitchell, 8 days from Norfolk, with lumber and shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Rising Sun, Moore, 10 days from James river, with lumber to Maull & Bro.
Schr Narcissa, Abbott, 4 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr W. Capes, Baker, 2 days from New York, with cement to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Schr New Zealand, Fordham, 6 days from New Haven, with mdse. to captain.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr A. Massey, Brooks, from Baltimore.
Schr Albert Mason, Rese, from New York.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr W. Phillips, Sellemer, from East Greenwich.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Fall River.
Schr Wm. Collyer, Taylor, from Fall River.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 15.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Mary Eleanore, with hay, for Philadelphia.
Indianola, with barley, for Philadelphia.
Elias Tremaine, with stone, for Philadelphia.
Develan, with apples, for Philadelphia.
Jackson, with apples, for Philadelphia.
Sam and Blake, with apples, for Philadelphia.
Glasgow, with barley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 15.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—
Sarah Ann; Ironsides; M. A. Duffy; W. H. Talmage; D. Megan; Jas. Loughney; Peter Tanney; Kate Westervelt; and J. Hawkins, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Iddo Kimball, Delano, was discharging at Buenos Ayres 4th Sept.
Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, sailed from Trieste 23th ult. for Alicante.
Brig Almon Rowell, Drisko, hence, below Portland 13th instant.
Brig Enderus, Farr, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.
Brig Amelia, Wilson, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst. for Caibarien, to load for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, hence, at Portland 13th inst., via Salem.
Schr M. L. Yankirk, Walker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 12th inst.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 13th inst.
Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 11th inst., with 205 tons phosphate rock, 140 tons old iron, and 97 casks clay.
Schrs C. G. Cramer, Wasson, and John Stockton, Allen, from Boston; Lizzie Evans, Myham; Willard Salisbury, Handy; G. W. Cummins, Bolt; J. M. Baylis, Arnold; and Frank Merwin, Bunce, from Providence; S. R. Hawes, Jackson; and R. P. King, Bliven, from New London, all for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.
Schrs Thos. Borden, Wrightington, and Minerva, Emerson, hence, at Fall River 13th inst.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 13th inst.
Schr S. W. Blake, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 13th inst.
Schr T. S. Trafton, Talpey, hence, at Portsmouth 12th instant.
Schr Mary D. Haskell, Barbour, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 12th inst.
Schrs American Eagle, hence for Providence, and Vapor, Johnson, hence for Bridgeport, passed Hell Gate 14th instant.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district
For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 4 1t 2 3 1 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS

BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

COLLECTIONS

MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11⅝ PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26 5

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 9

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2 tf

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NOVEMBER COUPONS

AND

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 10 5 3m

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26 5

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—

City of London, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 27 at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$33
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold. | STEERAGE. Payable in Currency
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$33
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 6 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$89

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27 5 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,

AND FLORIDA PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN, CAPTAIN HINCKLEY,

Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, November 18, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., DOCK STREET WHARF.

The Steamship PROMETHEUS will follow THURSDAY, November 25. 2 23 5

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL, 26 8 Pier 19 North Wharves.

B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1⅝

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. JAMES HAND, Agent, 5 3⅛ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1⅝

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & CO., 3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.

Our usual supply of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7⅛ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.

No. 228 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE TERRAPINS $1 PER DOZEN. 8 1⅝

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT—MARTHA.
Manager.....B. GRAU
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY NIGHT.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 16, Second Night, ONLY performance of Flotow's popular and charming MARTHA;
OR, THE RICHMOND FAIR.
Martha, Mme Rotter, Nancy, Mme. Frederici.
Lionel, Mr. Himmer, Plunkett, Mr. Formes.
Tristan, Mr. Steinecke. Notary, Mr. Benringer.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday),
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.
Only night of Mozart's immortal masterpiece,
THE MAGIC FLUTE
(DIE ZAUBERFLOTE),
with an immense cast, including the
THREE PRIME DONNE.
THURSDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.
THANKSGIVING AND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.
FIDELIO. FIDELIO.
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
LA JUIVE (THE JEWESS).
SATURDAY—TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2. FRA DIAVOLO.
Evening, last night but two,
FAUST, with the original great cast.
Admission, including reserved seat.....ONE DOLLAR.
Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.
Proscenium Boxes, Ten Dollars.
Seats secured without extra charge, at Trumpler's and at the Academy of Music.
CARD.—In reply to numerous inquiries, Mr. Grau begs to announce that on account of the briefness of the season and the richness of the repertoire, it will be INPOSSIBLE TO REPEAT ANY OPERA.

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE GREAT HIT,
BOGUS! BOGUS! BOGUS!
LAURA KEENE.....as.....KATE POMEROY
And all the Company in the cast.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
THURSDAY—SCHOOL.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
THE WORKMEN OF NEW YORK;
OR, THE CURSE OF DRINK.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT ½ to 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 16,
The Management take great pleasure in announcing an Engagement, positively limited to TEN NIGHTS,
With the Eminent Tragedian, Mr. EDWIN FORREST,
Sheridan Knowles' Tragedy, in Five Acts, of
VIRGINIUS.
VIRGINIUS.....MR. EDWIN FORREST
THURSDAY,
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, Doors open at 1½,
When will be presented the Popular Drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8.
THIRD WEEK OF LOST AT SEA.
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
The Hit of the Season,
LOST AT SEA.
With its Great Cast and Fine Effects, including
The Thrilling Fire Scene.
LAST MATINEE OF LOST AT SEA,
THANKSGIVING DAY at 2 o'clock.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
AMERICA'S GREATEST HUMORIST,
ALF. BURNETT,
THE ZANFRETTA TROUPE
AND CaRON FAMILY.
LA FETE CALAIS, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique). Grand 25c. Family Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
Unabated Attraction offered Weekly.
THIS EVENING and Continue Every Night.
Fourth week of the World-renowned
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
Introducing Another Extraordinary New Programme.
First Week—Burlesque Boston Peace Jubilee.
First Week—Great Quartette Essence, Etc. Etc. [11 15 6t
Admission, 50c.; Parquette, 75c.; Gallery, 25c.; Boxes, $5.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
BEAUTIFUL B

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1869.

☞ CHANGE IN CARRIERS.—Mr. John Hanhauser will hereafter serve our subscribers residing in the district bounded by the north side of Thompson street and Montgomery avenue, between the west side of Fifth street and the east side of Broad. Mr. J. W. Parks, the former carrier, is no longer in our employ, and subscribers will please give the pay for their papers to Mr. Hanhauser alone.

THE QUAKER REVIVAL.

As Philadelphia is widely known abroad by the *soubriquet* of "the Quaker City," and as the first important settlements in this State were made by colonies of Friends, under the leadership of their great associate member, William Penn, the recent discussions of the rise, decline, and modern revival of Quakerism possess a peculiar interest in this locality.

The Friends or Quakers long since ceased to display the proselyting spirit which characterized their early history, and for many years, while they devoted much attention to the task of disowning or discarding a portion of their members, no serious efforts were made to secure new converts. As a natural result, the sect either declined or barely maintained itself in many sections. Although one of the oldest of American religious organizations, it is one of the least numerous. A few years ago they estimated their total membership in the United States at only about 100,000, and this is, we believe, largely in excess of the estimate in the census report, while in Great Britain and Ireland their numbers do not exceed 17,000. The sect attained no mean importance two hundred years ago, and it was originally organized with great rapidity; but the enthusiasm which inspired its early champions perished, to a large extent, with them. Their leading idea of earnestly appealing to the "light of Christ within" and the "universality of his light" struck a responsive chord in thousands of human bosoms. But after the first organization had been perfected, and after the sect had suffered discredit and persecution for the extravagant displays of some of its zealots, a large portion of its energies were absorbed in what a friendly writer calls a ludicrous "attempt to enforce a rigid adherence to traditional habits and traditional morality." He gives, as specifications, the grave discussions of one meeting over the length of a member's beard, and the lamentations of the elder sisters of another meeting over the tendency of the younger sisterhood to wear green aprons. The shape and form of bonnets, too, have proved a subject of serious controversy, as well as the cut of a coat, the breadth of the brim of a hat, and the general style of apparel. Many independent minds instinctively revolt from such restrictions, and thousands of the children of Quaker parents have ignored the faith of their fathers to escape such trammels.

Meanwhile, however, in spite of the paucity of their numbers and the absence of elements of attractiveness in their mode of worship, the Quakers have exercised a deeper influence than any modern sect of equal numbers upon the mass of their fellow-men. They were certainly among the first, if not the first, and the most persistent, to make earnest and incessant protests against the worst vices and crimes of civilization, and to bear testimony, in season and out of season, against war, slavery, intemperance, litigation, extravagance, and profanity. They have always labored intelligently and effectively to reform some crying abuse, or to promote the well-being of an oppressed portion of the human race. They were the central point around which the anti-slavery agitation of this country moved when it most needed friendly aid and generous support; and since the triumph of emancipation they have been specially active and liberal in their efforts to educate the freedmen. While they have not succeeded in converting the world to their peace principles, they have rendered inestimable service by weakening the old passion for war for its own sake, and by generating the enlightened public sentiment which now regards a serious conflict of arms as an evil which can only be justified by the necessity of averting an evil of still greater magnitude.

The decadence of a sect which rendered these and many other important services was well calculated to awaken the earnest solicitude of those who sincerely desired its perpetuation. Discussions of the causes of this decline were accordingly invited some ten years ago, and increased attention has since been paid to the retention and increase of members. Practically, if not theoretically, the severity of some of the old rules relating to dress and personal habits has been relaxed; and greater pains have been taken to inspire in the hearts of Quaker children an interest in the history of their faith, as well as in all matters appertaining to religion. Despite their hatred of a "hireling ministry," the Quakers cannot dispense entirely with religious instruction, and for a long period there was a painful absence of a sufficient supply of voluntary teachers in many of their meeting-houses. This defect is to some extent now being remedied, and through the operation of the causes named, with others not here referred to, we seem to be on the point of having in a mild form a Quaker revival. At all events, the attendance and membership of some meetings have of late years materially increased.

SPAIN AND HER COLONIES.

THE arbitrary conduct of the Spanish authorities in Cuba in continuing the old tyrannical system of government after the revolution had been consummated in the mother country, was the immediate cause of the insurrection that now threatens the loss of the island to Spain. This was the last of a long series of grievances, and when the Cubans saw that they were not to be permitted to share in the benefits of the new state of affairs, they took advantage of the opportunity offered to make a bold stroke for their independence. Whether they will ever succeed in their efforts or not is apparently as doubtful as at the beginning, and the two contending parties on the island remain in almost the same situation that they have for a year past. The insurgents are unable to make any great headway, and the Government forces are incompetent to reduce them to subjection. Both are gifted with the genuine Spanish spirit of obstinacy, and, unless some third party steps in and decides the contest one way or the other, they are likely to prolong the warfare for an indefinite time to come.

The Cuban insurrection, and manner in which it has baffled all the attempts hitherto made to subdue it, has opened the eyes of the men at the head of the Spanish Government to the necessity for a new line of policy towards the colonies, if they are to be expected to retain their allegiance. On Saturday, in the Constituent Cortes, one of the Porto Rico deputies asked Senor Bicarra, the Minister for the Colonies, what course the Government intended to pursue towards an island peopled by 600,000 faithful Spaniards. The Minister replied that "the treatment of the colonies would be such that the people would be proud to call themselves Spaniards," and he promised that the question of the abolition of slavery would soon be solved, and in such a manner as to cause the least injury. He also stated that "the Government proposed to treat Porto Rico not as a colony, but as a Spanish province," and argued that the abolition of slavery, with indemnification to the owners, was an eminently proper measure. All this sounds very promising, and if the policy indicated is carried out, it will undoubtedly have the effect of doing away with much of the discontent that exists. Heretofore Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other colonial possessions of Spain have been looked upon merely as sources of wealth and objects of plunder by rapacious officials, and the probabilities are that this idea is so firmly fixed in the Spanish mind that it will be scarcely possible to do justice to the colonies except by glittering generalities. The declaration of the Minister, however, gives some hope that the lesson of the Cuban insurrection has not altogether been thrown away, and that the Government will make a real and earnest effort to remedy the wrongs of which the colonies complain.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON showed himself to the people and the troops at Compeigne on Sunday, and, as was to have been expected, "the troops received their old commander with cheers." So did the people, according to the cable despatch. Meanwhile, however, monster demonstrations in favor of the irreconcilable Rochefort are taking place almost daily in Paris, and twenty-eight of the opposition deputies to the Corps Legislatif are fulminating a manifesto, in which is set forth the fact that the demand on the part of the people of the right to govern themselves means an inevitable and imperative transformation, coupled with an assault upon the military system, and an intimation that if an attempt to put down the opposition by force is resorted to, it will be met face to face by force. The announcement that "all is quiet on the Seine" is, altogether, about as satisfactory as used to be that other announcement—"All is quiet on the Potomac."

THE SPANISH MINISTER FOR THE COLONIES has announced that the treatment of the dependencies of Spain would be such that the people would be proud to call themselves Spaniards. This plan may yet work well with Porto Rico, but we greatly fear that it is too late to inaugurate it in Cuba, and the Cubans themselves, for their part, are determined not to be called Spaniards if they can possibly avoid it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ORIGINAL AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF BOYS' SUITS, OF GRACEFUL OUTLINE AND TASTEFULLY TRIMMED, FANCY SUITS FOR THE SMALLER BOYS, AND DRESS, SCHOOL, AND HOME CLOTHES FOR YOUTHS OF ALL AGES.

This Department of our business is an object of careful attention, and is fully up to the advanced standard of the Departments for Gents. The clothing we offer is the finest that can be had.

We invite all mothers and others having charge of children to look through this part of the CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. JOHN WANAMAKER.

NOTE.—Be it remembered that our Clothing in the READY-MADE DEPARTMENT Is superior to any made-up garments to be had elsewhere, and is in every respect equal to the BEST CUSTOM WORK. 10 26

☞ HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR will open at HORTICULTURAL HALL, TO-MORROW, 17th inst. The object being the erection of an Hospital, in which all classes may receive Homœopathic treatment, it appeals to the friends of the cause and a generous public to support it. 11*

☞ CARD OF THANKS TO DR. SAMUEL T. E. BECK, No. 40 BOND Street, NEW YORK.

My Dear Sir:—Accept my sincere thanks for your kind and skillful treatment. I am now as well and strong as I ever was; in fact, have more vigor and endurance than I could have thought possible to attain for one so debilitated. My present health I owe to your care, and will always remember you with gratitude. Very thankfully yours, EDWARD GORTON, Philadelphia.

11 15 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 48 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., will deliver the Third of the Course on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17. Subject: —"Social Fossils." TUESDAY, Nov. 23—Fourth and Last Lecture—Subject—"Mrs. Wiggins and Her Party," at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING. Season tickets (two Lectures), secured seats, $1 00. Single lecture, secured seats, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Secured seats and Tickets at Trumpler's 11 12 4t§

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. Hon. S. S. COX, November 29. Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1. Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3. MARK TWAIN, December 7. DeCORDOVA, December 9. WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16. Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

☞ STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 20, 1869. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 233 South THIRD Street. The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 5 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual. 11 2 d 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street. Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6. CHARLES P. HASTINGS, 11 10 tf Treasurer.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 4 3w

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 29§

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 95 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

THE COACHMAN---HIS COAT.

Whene'er I take my rides abroad,
How many folks I see
A riding in their carriages,
As snug as snug can be.
And snugger even than the folks
Who snugly sit inside,
The Coachman sits upon the box,
And drives them on their ride.

O happy man upon the box!
Of you I'm taking note,
So comfortably wrapped within
Your splendid overcoat.
Where did you get it, coachman, say?
With ample fold of cape;
With gorgeous buttons all adorned,
Of such exquisite shape?

The coachman says, "I got that coat
At the GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,
Where splendid overcoats are kept,
For coachmen, short and tall.
Where richest, finest winter clothes
At lowest price are sold,
To cover all our citizens,
And keep them from the cold!"

Drive on, fellow citizens!
This is the place
To purchase for the winter
Substantial,
Elegant,
Beautifully fitting
Garments for
Masculine wear,

LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE IN TOWN.

The Great Brown Hall OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

OGDEN & HYATT, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 815 ARCH STREET. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS. TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET One-price Clothing House, NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH. COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK. LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT. PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE. STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m PERRY & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC. On Friday Morning, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade. 11 15 3t

GROCERIES, ETC.

ATTRACTION! ATTRACTION! 200 BEGS Extra Fine White Almeria Grapes, ONLY 45 CENTS PER POUND. CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, No. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

New Crop Finest Dehesa Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes. New Citron, Currants, Figs, Prunellos, Princess Almonds, Bordeaux Prunes, Seedless Cherries, Double Gloucester and Neufchatel Cheese, JUST RECEIVED IN FINE ORDER.

Extra Fine Goshen Butter, IN SMALL TUBS.

The Finest Quality Family Flour, Made from Southern White Wheat.

And a full assortment of CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, SARDINES, etc., which we offer to families in unbroken packages at wholesale prices.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries of Every Description, No. 115 South THIRD Street, 11 12 1t4p] BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FINE BLACK TEAS. ENTIRE NEW INVOICE OF FINE TEAS JUST RECEIVED, Which we are able to offer at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW any prices asked during the past eight years for the same quality of fine Teas for family use. [7 1 stuth SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESNUT Street, ARE OPENING European Novelties, Bridal Silver Wares, Diamonds, Choice Gems of Art, 10 20 thstu1rp IN BRONZE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK, I have concluded to offer A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY, At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere. Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. Fine Watches and Chains, Sleeve Buttons and Studs. Amethyst Studs, Engagement Rings, Etc., Diamond Rings and Studs. Compare prices, and satisfy yourself. JOHN C. KELLEY'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, 11 6 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

$16,000 TO INVEST IN A FIRST-CLASS City Mortgage for five years. 11 13 2t* E. R. JONES, No. 707 WALNUT Street.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 15 tu th s] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION BY WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO. No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ASTRACHANS. ASTRACHANS. VELVET CLOTHS. VELVET CLOTHS. BEAVERS. BEAVERS. CHINCHILLAS. CHINCHILLAS. VELVETEENS. VELVETEENS. FUR BACK BEAVERS. FUR BACK BEAVERS.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE. FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS, S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

Our stock is now complete, with a large assortment of GOODS embracing all varieties in our line, bought entirely for cash at lowest prices, and which we will sell at a very small advance.

Ladies' Cloakings. IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from $1 75 upwards. VELVET BEAVERS, CARACULLAS, VELVETEENS, CHINCHILLAS, ASTRACHANS, FANCY CLOTHS. WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND MIXTURES, from $1 00 upwards.

Men's and Boys' Wear. ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, from 75 cents upwards. PLAID CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS. ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS. CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, CORDUROYS AND SATINETS. FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS. TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS, 11 5 thuths2m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! Our styles are the newest. Our materias the most fashionable. Our workmanship the very best. Our stock the largest in the city. OUR PRICES defy competition. HENRY IVENS, No. 23 South NINTH Street, 11 6 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. J. H. MICHENER & CO., CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams, Tongues and Beef, Have Removed to their NEW STORE, Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET, 11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!! WM. D. RODGERS, CARRIAGE BUILDER, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St.

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT. THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THE NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT. THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION. The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country. JOSHUA WRIGHT, S. W. CORNER FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN PHILADELPHIA. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 11 9 tuthsalmrp

THANKSGIVING! ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT! A Good MINCE PIE for Thanksgiving. 11 13 4t

BRANDY.

CALIFORNIA PURE GRAPE BRANDY, SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED, AT HALF PRICE. THE SAFEST STIMULANTS FOR INVALIDS AND OLD AGE. CARMICK & CO., AGENTS, 11 13 2t* No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Large size Evergreens, for Lawns, Cemeteries and Hedging. A fine lot of Early Rose Potatoes. Address JOHN PERKINS, Moorestown, N. J. Circulars gratis. 11*

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA. ITS SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Free of Government Tax, At 95 and Accrued Interest.

This road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of this magnificent State, and is the only link wanting to connect St. Louis and St. Paul by a direct line, 147 miles shorter than any other.

It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North, where coal is indispensable and must be carried.

It runs *from* the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.

IT DOES NOT RUN THROUGH A WILDERNESS, where it would wait for years for a population to give it business, but through a tier of counties which are now producing about twenty million bushels of grain, most of which is freight for railroads.

Forty-five miles are just finished, and the Superintendent reports that on the portion open for business the net earnings are more than the interest liabilities.

Sixty miles more are graded, and a million and a half of dollars have already been expended on the work.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and bonds can be issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

First mortgages upon most railroads are the very safest investments, and, so far as we can learn, there is not a single completed line in the Northwest which is not only paying its interest, but a good dividend upon its stock.

The immense grain and other freights to be carried away, and the domestic supplies to be brought in, ensure a profitable business.

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment. At the present rate they pay about ten per cent. on the investment. Over $400,000 have already been taken by the Company's officers and others interested in the enterprise. Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

B. K. JAMISON & CO., N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts., BOWEN & FOX, Merchants' Exchange Building,

And in New York at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE Street, at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 44 WALL Street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 WALL Street.

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK, 11 13 stuth1m4p TREASURER.

DREXEL & CO. NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4

ART SALE.

GREAT SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, PEDESTALS, ETC.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, will sell at Public Sale on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, by order of Messrs. G. B. PANDOLFINI & CO., Importers, Fine Carrara Marble Statuary, French Bronze and Mantel Clocks, Bronze Figures and Groups, together with the largest assortment of Vases, Statuettes, Tazzas, and Pedestals ever offered in this city.

The sale will commence on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

The goods will be open for exhibition on Monday, day and evening. 11 13

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET. LOOKING GLASSES. Frames made to order, repaired and regilt. ARTISTS' MATERIALS. New and Old Engravings. Chromos of all kinds, Autotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand. Paintings restored, relined, cleaned, and varnished. Everything pertaining to Art or Art Matters kept or attended to. The Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free. 11 10 1rp

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1869.

Miss Richings in Court.

The cold-voiced *prima donna* who was once Miss Caroline Richings, but who is now known as Mrs. Richings-Bernard, is not so successful in court as on the stage. In the Marine Court of this city, the suit instituted against her by Miss Laura Waldron has lately been decided in Miss Waldron's favor. By the terms of the contract Miss Laura was to receive fifty dollars per week for singing in one opera, and seventy-five dollars per week when she was sufficiently advanced to sing in three—these terms being based upon the condition that the young lady was successful both in Boston and Philadelphia. During the investigation Mrs. Bernard submitted that Miss Laura had been passably successful in Philadelphia only, and that she had made a total failure of it in Boston. This, of course, the budding cantatrice denies, asserting positively—she can show us the place, if we don't believe it—that her success in Philadelphia was overwhelming, and that that was the only condition stipulated for in the contract. Mrs. Bernard's ground of defense was that, being a married woman, a judgment could not be urged against her, *in personam*, having no relation to her separate estate. It was proved, however—to the eminent satisfaction of Miss Waldron, who received $106 in consequence of it—that Mrs. Bernard owned and "ran" the English opera, and it was considered that this was quite sufficient to constitute a separate estate.

"Man and Wife."

The delicate and painful question which Mr. Wilkie Collins has made the key-note of his new novel finds many collateral instances in American, and especially New York, society. Take, for instance, the case of Beattica Bissell, the young girl who became the victim of young Bissell's sophistries, and credulously believed him when he placed the wedding-ring upon her finger, and solemnly told her that that act constituted them man and wife as thoroughly as though the usual ceremony had been performed by half-a-dozen ministers. Unfortunately for him, Judge Barnard has taken him at his word, and decided that Beattica is legally married, and entitled both to divorce and alimony. Nevertheless, this decision is entirely at variance with the popular understanding and belief on that subject. Ninety-nine New Yorkers out of a hundred, on being asked what was necessary to constitute marriage in this State, would say that a ceremony by a clergyman or by some civil officer was essential. But the Bissell case has become a test of this question, and Judge Barnard's decision puts New York on the same status as Pennsylvania in this respect. Miss Beattica's husband was an involuntary bigamist, having taken for granted that he could desert her with impunity, and perpetrated marriage with another young lady.

The Bronze Banquet Corollary.

I hear that some of the chief newspaper men who have been invited by Captain Degroot to honor him with their presence at the Bronze Banquet Corollary to be celebrated at the Astor House this evening, have respectfully but peremptorily declined. They are afraid of encountering some more poundcake and lemonade. The party, therefore, which will this evening meet in parlor No. — promises to be so select that even a meagre share of delicacies will be more than sufficient. You see journalists have sensitive feelings, and don't like to be got on a string, unless there is a *veritable* banquet at the end of it.

The Woman's Council.

At the latest meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Woman's Council, Mrs. Wilbour presented in an essay the consideration of several questions which must occur to thinking women, and which are not very easily answered. For instance, it had been stated that the object of the Council was to form an association of all the women of the country. What is meant by *all* the women, is the first query that crops out, and how far all the women would be willing to co-operate in a good cause, is another query. Will feminine exclusivism upon Fifth avenue consort with the less refined mediocrity of unfashionable dwelling-streets? Will not the best endeavors of respectable women of wealth and culture sometimes be crossed and degraded by the ignorance of poorer women and the impudence of vicious ones? Will not the immaculate web and woof spun by the nobler spirits of the woman's advance movement be tarnished by the soiled threads interwoven therein by the meddling fingers of *lorette* and *grisette*? In short, will not the usefulness of such an association be restricted by the modesty which *must* characterize the public, as the private, conduct of good women everywhere? Having asked questions like to these, the gentle essayist pauses for a reply.

The Instalment System.

I believe that one of the principles of political economy is that if you want an article, and it is cheap, that is a reason why you should buy it; but if you do not want it, its cheapness is no reason whatever why you should make the purchase. Something like this in its operation is the instalment system which forms part of the policy of so many furniture dealers in this city, and beguiles poor families to their ruin. The hard-working *pater* or *materfamilias* sees an article, a sofa, or a bedstead, or a pretty centre-table, which he or she ardently desires. The price far exceeds the would-be purchaser's means, however, who is reluctantly compelled to lose the opportunity, and let it go over for another time. At this juncture in steps the complacent dealer with his seductive "you can pay for it by instalments." This is more than *pater* or *mater* can stand. The five dollars per week for so handsome a piece of furniture *can* be made forthcoming, and is, until upon some unlucky day mother is seized with the rheumatism over the washtub, or father has his leg smashed by an embankment falling upon him, or some other unforeseen accident, and the source where the five dollars came from is dammed up. Where is the complacency of the furniture-dealer with his infernal instalment-system *then*? Witness the case of an old French lady and her daughter residing in this city, who had been induced to buy, upon this system, something which they were too poor to pay for in the lump. They went on paying so much per week until $104 of the claim was settled and a balance of only $40 remained. The unfortunate lady was taken sick and unable to meet the furniture-dealer's demands. Thereupon he sent round to her house three ruffians, who, being unable to get the money, pulled the sufferer out of her room, locked her up in another part of the house, and removed all the furniture. Judge Dowling always apportions justice in a characteristic manner, and in this case he fined the agent (in default of not being able to reach the principals) who had committed the outrage $50, and sent him to prison for two months, and denounced the instalment system as nothing better than a neat and plausible swindle, by which every one so purchasing articles ran a great risk.

Anna Bishop.

That portion of the public which does not love Anna Bishop for old acquaintance sake seems to be in doubt as to why it ought to go to see her—because she is a great traveller, because she was a great *soprano sfogato*, or because she once spent thirteen days in an open boat and twenty-one on a desert island. These are rare claims to popularity, but Madame Anna has them all. Having expended so many years in singing songs and making circuits, she may be said to have made a final *ritornello* in favor of New York city, where she proposes to pass the remainder of her days. In these cases, however, *prime donne propose* and theatrical managers and agents too often *dispose*.

"Middie" Morgan.

It is understood that Miss Middie Morgan is prepared to die at the shortest notice, and that, like "Mrs. Fielding," all she now asks is to be buried in a plain but respectable coffin, with a silver plate on the lid. She has ridden in Central Park attired in black velvet, and riding Mrs. August Belmont's saddle horse "Trovatore."

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Der Freyschutz" at the Academy of Music.

Mr. Grau could not have made a worse selection for the opening night with his troupe of German artists than *Der Freyschutz*. The popularity enjoyed by this production in Europe for nearly half a century has been almost unprecedented, and yet it lacks the great elements of interest, except under a rare combination of circumstances. Unless it is placed upon the stage with the greatest care, and the score executed with the utmost precision, it is rather an unattractive entertainment. While the general performance last evening at the Academy of Music was commendable, and even creditable, it lacked that perfect finish which always extorts from a Philadelphia audience unstinted applause. The house was well filled last evening, and the audience was a good-humored one, but throughout the performance there was nothing which so captivated it as to elicit a demand for a repetition, although the efforts of Madame Frederici as "Agathe," and Madame Rotter as "Annchen," were frequently and liberally applauded. If *Martha*, *Fidelio*, or *Faust* had been upon the boards, we feel confident that the result would have been measurably different. Madame Frederici is certainly a charming singer—the best upon the German stage, and in some *roles* fairly without a rival. She gave the music of her part with much sweetness and precision, and altogether maintained the high reputation which she has heretofore achieved in this city; but the general tameness of the performance appeared to oppress and restrain her, instead of causing her efforts to stand out in bold relief upon a background of dullness. Madame Rotter's vivacity knows no bounds, and her earnest efforts to elevate the part of "Annchen" to one of the most important in the opera succeeded, as they have always done heretofore. The male parts, which were allotted in part to Messrs. Wilhelm Formes, Behringer, and Weinlich, were, as we have already said, creditably given, but without sufficient *eclat* to make any of them noticeable. The chorus was also quite good, but not powerful enough to bring out all the striking beauties of the famous Hunters' Song, in the last act. As for the great incantation scene, it is only necessary to say that it bore a striking resemblance to a relic of the glories of the *Black Crook*, which have had their day and no longer throw a Philadelphia audience into ecstacies. It is an indispensable adjunct of the opera, however, and was sufficiently weird and dazzling to be in perfect keeping with the general motive of the plot.

Forrest as "King Lear."

At the head of dramatic literature stand five great works, the supreme efforts of the one great poet whose genius was able to encompass the entire range of human passions, sympathies, and emotions. *Romeo and Juliet*, *Othello*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and *King Lear* may almost be said to cover the whole field of tragedy. At the two ends of the list that embraces *Hamlet* as the one masterpiece, perfect and unapproachable, of the human intellect, stand *Romeo and Juliet*, the tragedy of youth, beauty, and love, and *Lear*, the tragedy of senility, madness, and despair. The one glowing with the uncontrolled passions of young, fresh, and intoxicating love, colored with the tints of an Italian sunset; and the other sombre, dark, and terrible with the shadows of dethroned reason, filial ingratitude, and the manifold atrocities of a barbarous age. The characters of all these plays have qualities that baffle representation on the stage, but it is *Romeo and Juliet* and *King Lear* that most completely set the actor's art at defiance. Of the hero and heroine of the first there are few adequate representatives before the public, and of "King Lear" there is but one artist who has the courage to attempt the personation, and to brave the danger of non-success in realizing the ideal of the poet's conception.

It is useless at this day to attempt to criticize Mr. Forrest's faults of manner; the public know well what they are, and they have been for years the objects of assault from those who do not care to discuss the qualities that make this artist's acting great despite his mannerisms. It is enough to place Mr. Forrest far above all his contemporaries that he alone has the ability to play "King Lear" in a manner worthy of the warmest commendation. This is undoubtedly his best personation, and not only are his faults of style toned down in it until they are scarcely appreciable, but he actually grasps all that there is in the part and presents it with a masterly combination of delicacy and vigor that is astonishing when we consider the ruggedness and excessive energy of some of his personations. His "King Lear" is a quiet piece of acting, and it is only in the curse upon "Goneril," in the first act, that he even approaches to rant. The lights and shades of "Lear's" character are marked with bold and decided touches, and there is a massive grandeur about the whole performance that impresses the spectator as a close approximation, at least, to the ideal conception of the poet. The delicacy with which the amiable side of "Lear's" character is brought forward is remarkable in view of the vigor and decision of the outlines, and the profound pathos with which Mr. Forrest represents "Lear's" deep-rooted and tender love for "Cordelia" is one of the most admirable features of his personation. "Lear," in the early scenes of the play, is only impressive as a weak and imperious old man, too long accustomed to habits of rule to submit to contradiction, and too doatingly fond of his children to survive ill-treatment at their hands. It is not until he goes mad that he really becomes majestic, and the figure of the old king out in the storm, with the "Fool" and "Edgar," the pretended madman, for his companion is one of the most highly wrought dramatic situations that Shakespeare ever imagined. With Mr. Forrest the gradual approach of madness in "Lear" is finely marked, although there is a final climax when his wits appear to give way altogether in a moment, and he passes from a senility that moves our pity to a majestic madness that touches the height of the sublime.

Mr. Forrest's "Lear," as an acted character, is, despite a few blemishes, as near perfection as we ever expect to see anything of the kind. His taste in costume, however, belongs to the pre-Adamite ages of the drama, and the straw crown and sword that he assumes in the fourth act are artistic absurdities that are perfectly astonishing in an actor who has the genius to embody such a character as "King Lear." It is in such petty exhibitions of insufferable bad taste as this that Mr. Forrest lays himself open to contemptuous criticism, by showing how ridiculous he can be even when most sublime.

Mr. Forrest's "Lear" must be considered as a thing by itself, and entirely apart from the drama in which it ought properly to be the chief figure. It is great, in spite of the efforts of some imbecile "adapter" to ruin one of the grandest tragedies ever written, for the "version" of *King Lear* that Mr. Forrest uses is undoubtedly one of the very worst mutilations of Shakespeare that was ever perpetrated. The character of the "Fool"—one of Shakespeare's masterpieces, and absolutely essential to the proper development of the poet's idea—is eliminated altogether, and the great mad scene in the third act, especially, loses much of its significance through the absence of this important foil to the tragic rage of the mad old king. The manner in which the scarcely less important part of "Edgar" was represented, however, last evening by Mr. William Harris, so far from making the loss of the "Fool" a matter for regret, rather excites a wish that the "adapter" while he was about it had sent "Edgar" to keep him company. Mr. Harris may, by dint of hard study and constant practice, become a moderately good actor in the course of half-a-dozen years or so, but at the present writing he certainly does not understand the first principles of his art. Mr. Forrest may imagine that by surrounding himself with incapables his own effects are thereby heightened, but this is a serious mistake, and his "King Lear" would be in every way improved by being placed in juxtaposition with competent representatives of the "Fool" and "Edgar."

It is one of the great evils of the star system that a single actor is obliged to carry the entire weight of a great drama like *King Lear* upon his own shoulders, and that he becomes so jealous of his honors that he is not willing to share his applause with a subordinate. It may be difficult to find competent representatives of such characters as the "Fool" and "Edgar;" but this difficulty is in a great measure due to a vicious system that crushes out the energies of the stock actors, instead of inciting their ambition and encouraging them to put forth all their powers. It is disgraceful to see such a tragedy as *King Lear* turned into a hideous burlesque, but we are far more disposed to blame such men as Mr. Forrest, who have ruled the stage with a rod of iron for their own glorification, rather than the actors, who appear to be afraid to act as well as they can when they are placed in juxtaposition with a popular "star." The best performance by the support last night was the "Edmund" of Mr. Lewis Morrison. This gentleman is an intelligent actor, and he probably could do this part in a very satisfactory manner, but he appeared to be oppressed by the weight of his responsibilities and afraid to trust himself.

Miss Lillie, who assumed the character of "Cordelia," acts just as she did two years ago—neither better nor worse—and she appears to have reached the limits of her capabilities in a certain sing-song style of declamation and mechanical gesticulation that is certainly not natural, and that cannot be termed artistic, unless we include under that name everything great and little, admirable and abominable, that nature would scorn to own. If Mr. Forrest could give us "King Lear" without any accessories, it would be satisfactory, to a certain extent, at least; but such a botched performance of a botched adaptation of the play as was given last night at the Walnut is enough to make any admirer of Shakespeare forswear the theatre altogether, or to limit himself to an occasional representation of Boucicault's pieces, where the actors are so much superior to the material they work with that they appear admirable even in their deficiencies, solely by contrast.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the German Opera Troupe will appear this evening in Flotow's opera of *Martha*, with Madame Rotter as "Martha;" Madame Frederici as "Nancy;" Mr. Himmer as "Lionel;" Mr. Steinecke as "Tristan;" and Mr. Formes as "Plunkett."

AT THE CHESNUT, *Bogus* will be performed for the last time this evening and to-morrow. On Thanksgiving Day there will be a matinee, when Robertson's comedy of *School* will be performed, and on Thanksgiving evening *The Workmen of New York; or, The Curse of Strong Drink*, will be given.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Virginius."

AT THE ARCH, *Lost at Sea* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a number of amusing Ethiopian burlesques will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ has returned to the scene of his former triumphs, finding it utterly impossible to tear himself away from the beloved public, and he will appear this evening at the Assembly Building in one of his amusing magical entertainments, assisted by his son. There will be a matinee to-morrow, and also on Thanksgiving day.

CARL WOLFSOHN will give his first matinee at the Foyer of the Academy of Music on Friday next. Beethoven's works will be interpreted on this occasion.

THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—Mr. Wm. L. Dennis will deliver the third of his amusing course of "Poneyville Lectures," at the Assembly Building, to-morrow evening. Subject:—"Social Fossils."

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES, under the management of Mr. T. B. Pugh, will be resumed on November 23, when the Hon. S. S. Cox will appear.

ANNIVERSARY ENTERTAINMENT.—A very pleasant entertainment was given last evening at the Hall, N. E. corner of Broad and Arch streets, by Philadelphia Lodge, No. 76, I. O. of G. T., upon the fifth anniversary of their organization. The programme was interspersed by several addresses, and music, both instrumental and vocal. The address by Lovel Dodge, Esq., upon the subject of "Heads," was really excellent and sparkling with true wit and humor. Miss Maggie Scott sang a pretty little song entitled "The Brook," in a charming manner. Mrs. Walters and Miss Fronfield sang "Merrily o'er the Calm Blue Sea" in a style worthy of the applause they received. The solo, "The Three Fishers," was admirably rendered by Mr. James G. Alexander; and the instrumental music from *La Traviata* was beautifully executed by Miss Jennie T. Beck. The second solo rendered by this lady was loudly encored.

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MARRIED.

ILLMAN—ANNELY.—On October 31, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. ALFRED ILLMAN to Miss SALLIE D., daughter of William F. Annely, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

ORTON—LAVENDER.—On the 8th instant, by Rev. Charles E. Murray, Mr. CHARLES E. ORTON to Miss EMMA LAVENDER, both of this city.

DIED.

BAKER.—Near Stockton, California, October 27, of typhoid fever, Mr. CHARLES FREDERICK BAKER, of Kentucky, late of Philadelphia, in the 55th year of his age.

CLARK.—On the 12th instant, JONATHAN CLARK, M. D., aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Lancaster road, Lower Merion, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

CLEMENT.—On the 15th inst., KIMBER CLEMENT, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Rowandtown, Camden county, N. J., on Thursday, November 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MAC DONALD.—On the morning of the 14th instant, ALEXANDER MAC DONALD, Jr., in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1035 Market street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 1½ o'clock.

MURPHY.—On the 14th instant, after a short illness, MAUD BEATRICE, infant daughter of Robert T. and Kate Murphy, aged 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 125 Centre street, Manayunk, on Wednesday afternoon next at 1 o'clock. Interment at Leverington Cemetery.

ORR.—November 15, PEGGY M., eldest son of Thomas X. and M. Virginia Orr, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral service at the Church corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

REGER.—On the 13th instant, STEPHEN U., son of William R. and Amelia Reger, aged 21 years and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1233 Coates street, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Germantown.

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AT THEIR NEW AND LIGHT STORE,

No. 510 ARCH Street,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS., SOUTH SIDE,

Are selling their

Splendid Stock of Fresh Imported and Best Made and Trimmed Furs,

At Reduced Prices.

Please give them a call, and satisfy yourselves as to the truthfulness of this advertisement. No business done on Saturday. Furs altered, etc. 11 6 stuth3t

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

Purse and Stake, $600. Owners to Drive.

G. W. Fitzwater names blk. s. EMPEROR.
William Rose names s. m. FANNY.
J. M. Miller names b. M. LOTTA.
Philip Daly names s. g. HARRY DR.

Above Race comes off on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 2½ o'clock. The privilege of a member introducing a male friend is suspended.

Omnibuses will leave Library street at 2 o'clock.

Admission $1. 11 15 2t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Orandall's Patent Orutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN.

DELAWARE TERRAPIN.
ALL KINDS WILD GAME.

JOHN MARTIN,

11 9 1mrp 4 No. 1115 MARKET Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE POLAR WORLD. By Dr. G. Hartwig. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia agents, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

The polar world is the world of mystery, and every effort of man to break through the barrier that surrounds the poles has hitherto been baffled; but the results of the explorations that have taken place have been such as to whet curiosity and to excite a restless desire in some minds to force nature to give up the great secret that she has thus far jealously guarded. The centre of Africa has been explored, and the fabled sources of the Nile have been revealed to the world, so that they have almost ceased to be objects of speculation and wonder. The open sea that surrounds the pole still remains to baffle curiosity and to excite adventurers to explore it, and to assign a reason for its existence. Will this ever be done? No one knows; but the progress of science and discovery has been so great during the present century that no future developments will be matters for surprise or wonderment.

The work before us is a very complete exposition of the subject upon which it undertakes to treat, and yet it is written in such a plain and familiar style that it is eminently suited for popular reading. It takes up in detail the polar countries of Europe and America, and discusses their peculiarities of climate, the manners and customs of the inhabitants, the animal and vegetable life, the progress of discovery, and the adventures of explorers. The American editor has added chapters on "Alaska" and "The Innuits," and a number of important illustrations that increase the value of the work. The book is very profusely illustrated throughout, and we commend it as one of much value and interest to all classes of readers.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "The Romance of Spanish History," by John S. C. Abbott. Published by Harper & Brothers. In this work Mr. Abbott has endeavored to present in a readable and compact shape the most romantic and interesting episodes of Spanish history, from the earliest ages to the present time. The subject is a fascinating one, that an author of even ordinary ability could scarcely fail to make interesting; and as Mr. Abbott, despite many glaring faults, is a really interesting writer, the work before us is one that is well worthy of perusal.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the third volume of "Miscellanies," by W. M. Thackeray. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. This contains "The Book of Snobs," "Sketches and Travels in London," "Character Sketches," the unfinished novel of "Denis Duval," "Men's Wives," and the stories of "The Bedford Row Conspiracy," "A Little Dinner at Timmins'," and "The Fatal Boots." These sketches are among the most characteristic of Thackeray's writings, and they are well deserving of the honor of being included in a complete edition of his works. The only wonder is that they have never been collected before, and the publishers are doing a genuine service to the public by presenting them in this neat and attractive shape.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us a pretty little book of "Nursery Carols," which are made very attractive by the admirable illustrations of Ludwig Richter and Oscar Pletsch, two of the best German artists on wood of the day.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Robert Graham," the second volume of the new edition of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's works, and the sequel of "Linda." Mrs. Hentz is a writer whose popularity is on the increase, and this complete and uniform edition of her works will be appreciated by a large and admiring circle of readers.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Joe and the Howards," by Carl. Published by Andrew F. Graves, Boston. In this work an interesting story is made the medium of a discussion of the natural history of insects, with a view of making the study of nature attractive to young readers.

—From Mrs. J. Hamilton Thomas, No. 1344 Chesnut street, we have received "Janet's Two Homes," by L. O. M. H., a pleasantly written religious story for young people.

—J. P. Skelly sends us "Autumn Leaf Stories," by E. M. J., a series of nine short religious stories for children.

—The November number of the *American Exchange and Review*, published by Fowler & Moon, No. 521 Chesnut street, has a number of excellent practical articles on mining and metallurgy, finance, insurance, railways and transportation, arts, science, literature, etc. etc.

Fashions for November.

From Le Follet.

The season has arrived when we must discard the light and airy materials of summer wear, and adopt the more appropriate, though not less elegant warmer textures. English poplins are in great demand, and will become more so as the autumn advances. Merinoes also—a tissue both light and soft—are beginning to appear. The toile d'Eve, the valencias glace and Scotch plaids are useful and solid, and make very pretty costumes. Thick white woollen dresses are made for children, trimmed generally with black velvet, and with double skirts, and a jacket with broad revers of velvet. Waistcoats, and bodies with postilion, are suitable, and will be worn with the heavier materials for skirts. Cachemire also continues to be much worn, either with foulard or striped taffetas, as underskirts and trimmings. The paletot has reappeared and become a novelty. It is indispensable for morning promenade or travelling and simple toilettes. The style is so convenient and becoming that, although abandoned for a time, it is sure to be a favorite again. The form has gained by the short exile; it is no longer the paletot-sac, which sometimes concealed the elegant and pretty figure, but is shorter, and more shaped; the bottoms of the sleeves are larger and trimmed more fully. The paletot is open from the waist behind, and falls into two points separated by bows at the waist. Lace, plaitings of silk, and a frill, or oftener the same trimming as the dress, is employed. Velvet, satin, moire antique, plush, cachemire, and cloth are the novelties of the season. Poplin and moire, faille and satin, cachemire and velvet, compose the newest and most elegant costumes. Confections of velvet will be ornamented with passementerie an crochet. There is no longer a question as to the material for trimming the autumn hat. Velvet, mixed with black jet, is the fixed mode; and nothing can replace it, however many other pretty ornaments may be adopted. For example, the toquets "Henri III." The style is sombre, and the buckles and ornaments, as well as the border on the edge of the hat, of jet, give it a bright and elegant appearance. The "Tyrolien," so suddenly accepted as *la mode*, will continue to be worn during the winter. It is made in felt in black or dark colors. Dark green, among other sombre shades, is in good taste. The crown is high and rather pointed. The trimmings are velvet, ribbons, jet, and feathers. There are two or three narrow rows of velvet round the crown, to match the color of the felt. If trimmed with ribbon, it should be wide, crossed or tied behind, with the ends in small pans fringed. This style is suitable only for the young, to whom it gives a picturesque air. The chapeaux de tulle and the chapeaux de campagne begin to assimilate, and in the mixed form are not wanting in elegance. A black velvet hat, with trimming of lace and draperie of velvet thrown back in the style of the fisherman's cap, with a deep bright-colored flower placed over the ear, is very becoming. A black net scarf, half covering the hair, tied under the chin and rolled around the throat, gives it an Oriental appearance, and is either hat or visiting bonnet. Young ladies wear also straw hats, the edges tightly drawn up to the crown, the crown being entirely covered with velvet or blue mauve, or green moire. The edges are plain straw. A bow with long ends is placed behind to fall over the hair. The length of the rolled vails should be rather more than three yards of Donna Maria gauze. They are net drawn over the face, but turned round the hat and throat. The name "Hortense" has been given to this style of vail, from a portrait of that Queen, who is drawn with one of white gauze encircling the face and throat. The sailor's hat has simply a ribbon round the crown. They are of a black or white straw. The "Watteau" is a small round hat placed very forward over the brow. The trimming for this hat must be put quite at the back, which gives it a very raised appearance. The toque is still very fashionable, edged with black velvet. Two long ostrich feathers, crossed, fall over the chignon. The style of arranging the hair is essential, in order that the different forms of hats should preserve their individuality. The chignon is raised on the head; the rest of the hair falls on the neck in plaits or in a net. Curls accompany all styles of coiffure, and are either short at the ends of the bandeau or quite long, falling over the shoulders. Little girls with long and thick hair have it in simple plaits hanging down the back. Only very young children wear the hair waved behind, and drawn up from the forehead on each side, and tied with a bow on the summit of the head. The redingote resembles the robe "Princess," that is to say, without a seam at the waist. The revers on the body form a sailor collar, open in front, and joining half way down the chest; it then widens, and makes a turned-back revers on the skirt. The color of the revers is blue or gold color, to suit the dress. Biases of the same trim the arm-hole and top of the flounce of the skirt, and bottom of the redingote and broad open cuffs, through which passes the broad lace of the white under-sleeve. White serge and white cachemire are used for robes de chambre, trimmed with colored velvet revers edged with white guipure. Velvet robes de chambre, fitting to the figure and wadded, have quilted satin revers.

We must describe some very rich and elegant toilettes, as well as others more simple. A toilette of white faille, with round skirt trimmed with three biases of taffetas under three Valenciennes lace flounces. The tunique en redingote in front reaches half way down the skirt, and is embroidered with small autumn leaves in different shades of green. The redingote is bouffee slightly behind by bias bands of taffetas covered with Valenciennes. The body is open en chale, with revers. "Louis XIV" sleeves, edged with a plaiting a la vieille on the edge, and sabot of Valenciennes. The sash, as well as the revers, is of brown faille. A fan bow of brown faille, mixed with Valenciennes lace, at the back. A toilette with train of gold-colored satin, with black velvet revers, edged with tuyantes of satin. The front of the skirt is an apron trimmed with three rows of quilled satin, separated by bias bands of black velvet, terminating en tuyaux d'orgue. A black velvet sash, tied in two rings over the satin basque, and falling in two broad bans. Over the velvet body, which has a black satin, tuyautee collerette, is a second body of gold-colored satin, with bouillonnees sleeves, trimmed with a tuyaute of black satin, and deep black satin cuff lined with gold-colored satin. A toilet of violet satin, with a train. The skirt has a deep flounce lined with blue satin: and a double row of quilled satin, separated by a bias of black velvet, heads the flounce. The body is of violet velvet, with bouillonnees sleeves in the style of "Henri III," with bracelets of black velvet, edged with narrow quillings, continuing en tunique of small flounces of black velvet behind, and en tablier in front. A Venetian scarf of white ground and stripes of violet in two shades and orange and groseille. A round costume of poplin, trimmed with velvet. The new shades are green, chestnut, golden brown, violet, and sailor blue. A costume of black faye, with black velvet revers open on the body and continuing down the skirt. A costume of Hortense satin and black velvet. The skirt, of satin, is trimmed with fringes of chenille with balls of Hortense satin, raised en revers at the sides and behind. A costume Alencon, composed of a black velvet skirt with three straight flounces, with headings lined with fuchsia-colored satin. A velvet tunique, separated into three basques—two rounded over the hips, and the back one turned en revers—lined with fuchsia-colored satin. The casaque fits behind with basques like the tuniques. A luxuriant wreath of velvet sweet peas, with fuchsia satin petals, forms the pouff and band behind. The top of the body is trimmed with a wreath of velvet flowers. The sleeves have sabots of velvet near the wrists. A robe Yronne of black poult de soie, with a square apron terminated with a broad flounce in four plaits turned up en cocottes of green poult de soie. On each side of the apron is a large spiral plait mounting to the waist, and turning on basque eventail behind. The body is the gilet Breton in front, with the same plaiting on each side of the basques, and has a plaited basquette behind. The sleeves are ornamented with five plaitings, with cocottes joining them on the arm. The bottom of the skirt has a bias plaiting, turned up en cocottes. A collerette Bretonne is a novelty on this body.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the sale of certain Securities belonging to the T. D. Grover Trust, and the disposition to be made of the same.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Superintendent of Trusts shall sell certificate or certificates of City Six Per Cent. Loan, being revenue invested at different times, not to exceed in amount fourteen hundred dollars, and that the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia shall be empowered to make the necessary transfer; the amount to be used for the payment of certain bills as described in Section 2.

Section 2. That the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars and five cents ($1134·05) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Superintendent of Trusts out of the T. D. Grover Trust, being proceeds of sale of loans previously mentioned, for the payment of the following bills:—

Item 1. Taxes for 1869 unpaid, two hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty cents ($232·80).

Item 2. Grading, removing trees, and sodding, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 3. Paving and repairing, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 4. Granite steps, Walnut street, ninety-six ($96) dollars.

Item 5. Building sewer on Thirty-eighth street, two hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty-five cents ($255·25).

Section 3. Warrants to be drawn by the Superintendent of Trusts in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Make Transfers in the Items for the Appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc., for the year 1869.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized and directed to make transfers in the following items of said appropriation viz.:—

From Item 4, for crossing and tramway stone to Item 5½, for repaving streets, two thousand dollars.

From Item 5, for repairing roads, to Item 3, for repairing streets, one thousand dollars.

From Item 18, for grading and paving footways, to Item 3, for repairing streets, two thousand dollars.

From Item 21, for cleansing and repairing unpaved streets, to Item 3, for repairing streets, four thousand dollars.

From Item 8, for repairing culverts and inlets, to Item 3, for repairing streets, three thousand dollars.

From Item 15, for repairing passenger rail-streets, to Item 10, for printing and advertising, eight hundred dollars.

From Item 23, for the improvement of Broad street, to Item 22, for repaving Delaware avenue with Belgian blocks, one thousand six hundred dollars.

From Item 25, for the improvement of Broad street, to Item 2, paving intersections, six thousand dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Granting Harrison Brothers & Co. leave to place a Telegraph Wire on certain Telegraph Poles, and to Erect Telegraph Poles on Gray's Ferry Road.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission be and is hereby granted to Harrison Brothers & Co. to place a telegraph wire on the police and fire alarm telegraph poles on Second street, from Dock street to Lombard street; also, on Lombard street, from Second to Twentieth street. And to erect telegraph poles on Gray's Ferry road, south of Washington avenue, to their Lead Works. Provided, said telegraph wire shall be removed from the said telegraph poles within thirty days after notice shall be given by the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph to remove the same. The work to be done in accordance with an ordinance approved April 18, A. D. 1863, regulating the construction of telegraph lines through the city of Philadelphia. And that the said Harrison Brothers & Co. pay to the City Treasurer, for the use of the city, the sum of twenty-five dollars, to pay for the publication of this resolution. Provided, that the city reserves the right to use the said poles for the purpose of the police and fire alarm telegraph.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Make certain transfers in the Appropriation to the Law Department for the year 1869.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized and directed to transfer the sum of seven hundred dollars of the appropriation made to the Law Department for the year 1869, as follows:—

From Item 2, Prothonotary's costs, to special item (approved May 28, 1869) for plans of surveys and serving notices of assessments for benefits; two hundred and fifty dollars.

From Item 3, Sheriff's costs, to item 6, Service of subpœnas, notices, copying; three hundred dollars.

From Item 3, Sheriff's costs, to item 9, Miscellaneous expenses; one hundred and fifty dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To authorize the grading, curbing, and paving of sidewalks on Forty-first street and Boudinot street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on Forty-first street, from Girard avenue to one hundred feet south of Poplar street; Boudinot street, from Market street to Lancaster avenue, in the Twenty-fourth ward, to grade, curb, and pave sidewalks, and if they neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of said notice for thirty days from the date thereof, the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to proceed and do the work, and collect the cost from the property owners.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Opening of Ashburton Street and Cook Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Ashburton street, from Twenty-fifth street to Twenty-sixth street, in the Seventh ward; Cook street, from Tulip street to Gaul street, in the Eighteenth ward, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from date of said notice the said streets will be required for public use.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay Montgomery County Certain Road Damages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars be and is hereby appropriated to repay Montgomery county the one-half part of the road damages by the said county paid to Jacob Stadelman and the heirs of Isaac W. Roberts, deceased, for widening City avenue under the provisions of an act of Assembly approved April 21, 1858.

Warrants to be drawn by the City Solicitor.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an appropriation to the Superintendent of Trusts.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Superintendent of Trusts, from any unexpended money in the Boudinot Trust for feeing additional counsel to test the ownership of the lands in Centre county.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTIONS

Relative to the Death of Rebecca George.

Whereas, It is announced that Miss Rebecca George, after a long and useful life, has passed away in death, and it is proper and becoming that the city of Philadelphia, which enjoys, and will ever enjoy, the munificent gift of the deceased lady and her brother, Jesse George, of one of the most beautiful portions of Fairmount Park, should express its respectful regard for her memory and its sympathy with her surviving kindred; therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That they have heard, with profound sorrow, the announcement of the decease of Miss Rebecca George, who, though her useful and excellent life is closed, will be ever borne in grateful memory by this and by coming generations of citizens, while they enjoy the munificent gift of this deceased lady and her brother of nearly one hundred acres of the most beautiful portion of Fairmount Park.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the city of Philadelphia are hereby expressed to Mr. Jesse George, the surviving brother of this estimable lady and her partner in this generous gift, in the sorrowful bereavement which has befallen him; and that the Mayor of the City be requested to address Mr. George a letter of condolence, inclosing a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That a joint Special Committee of five members from each Chamber, along with the Presidents of each Chamber, be appointed to act with the Mayor and Park Commissioners, and to attend the funeral of Rebecca George, as a mark of respect to her memory.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A.D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To authorize the paving of Orthodox and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Orthodox street, from Frankford street to Tacony road, Twenty-third ward; Mica street, from Lancaster avenue to Seneca street, in the Twenty-fourth ward; Bucknell street, from Brown street to Parrish street, Fifteenth ward; Wellington street, from Jefferson street to Columbia avenue, in the Twentieth ward, for the paving thereof; the conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said streets in good condition for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Thirty-fifth Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Thirty-fifth street, from Warren street to Lancaster avenue (in the Twenty-fourth ward), for the paving thereof; the conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors will collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said street in good repair for three years after the paving is finished: and also the said street may be paved without the water-pipes being first laid.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Green street and Penn street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Green street, from Frankford street to Paul street, and Penn street, from Arrot street to Oxford street (in the Twenty-third ward), for the paving thereof. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor or contractors will collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Allow the Miller Improved Wooden Pavement to be laid on Green street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grant permission to the citizens, owners of property fronting on Green street, from Fifteenth street to Twenty-fifth street, to remove the pavement now laid, and relay or repave the said Green street with the Alexander Miller's Improved Wooden Pavement. Provided, That the City shall not be at expense for said repaving, except the intersections, which shall be laid with the same Alexander Miller's Improved Wooden Pavement.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Additional Appropriation to the Department of the City Treasurer.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the following items in the appropriation to the Department of the City Treasurer for the year 1869, viz.:—

To Item 4. For salaries of Temporary Clerks, sixteen hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

To Item 5. For books, printing, and stationery, five hundred dollars.

To Item 7. For fuel, stamps required by act of Congress, office and other expenses, ten hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay for Reindexing Dockets.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and seventy-three dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay for reindexing 473 pages of dockets in the office of the Orphans' Court from September 3, 1852, to November 30, 1868, at one dollar per page, the bill having been approved by said court.

And warrants for the same shall be drawn by the City Solicitor.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Seventeenth and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of owners of property fronting on Seventeenth street, from Washington avenue to Ellsworth st.; Hicks st., from Wharton street to Reed street; Male street, from Wharton street to Reed street, in the Twenty-sixth ward, for the paving thereof. The conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners fronting on said streets respectively, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Laying of Plank Footways on Darby Road, from Eastwick Lane to Island Road.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on the southeasterly side of Darby road, from Eastwick lane to Church lane, and on both sides of said Darby road, from Church lane to Island road or city line, to lay plank footways, and if they neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of said notice for thirty days from the date thereof, the Chief Commissioner is hereby directed to proceed and do the work and collect the cost from the property owners.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Opening of Thirty-sixth street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Thirty-sixth street, for the distance of one hundred and ten feet southward from the south side of Bridge street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice the said street will be required for public use.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the City Controller.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized and directed to countersign a warrant for fifty-one dollars in favor of William Axford, for macadamizing the intersection of Chesnut Hill Railroad (in the Twenty-second ward), said sum to be taken from Item 2 of the appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1869.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To make certain transfers in the appropriation to the Department of Receiver of Taxes for the year 1869

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby directed and authorized to transfer the sum of one thousand dollars of the appropriation made to the Department of the Receiver of Taxes for the year 1869, as follows:—

From Item 10, Sheriff's costs, to Item 6, Printing and Advertising, six hundred dollars.

To Item 7, Incidental Expenses, four hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Tramway Cooper and Granville streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to tramway Cooper street, running north from Locust street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, and thence west two hundred feet; Granville street from Twentieth to Twenty-first street, south of Spruce street, in the Seventh ward; and if the cartway in any of the said streets is wider than necessary for a single track, they shall be reduced to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading, Curbing, and Paving Sidewalks on Kensington avenue, from Reading Railroad to Adams street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on Kensington avenue, from the Reading Railroad to Adams street, to grade, curb, and pave sidewalks; and if they neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of said notice for thirty days from the date thereof, the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to proceed and do the work, and collect the cost from the property owners.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading of Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Twenty-second street, from Pemberton street to Christian street; Twenty-third street, from, Pemberton street to Carpenter street; Twenty-fourth street, from Gray's Ferry road to Christian street, at a cost not to exceed fourteen hundred and thirty-four dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Tramway Evans Street, in the Tenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to repave with tramway stone in the tracks of the wheels, Evans street, from Vine street to Summer street, in the Tenth ward, and if the cartway is wider than necessary for a single track, to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading of Wellington Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Wellington street, from Oxford street to Columbia avenue, at a cost not exceeding two hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty cents. The said street to be graded to the established grade of the city.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billenx's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

CIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. 4 1

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Another Chapter of Unpublished Correspondence—Official Opinions on Sumner's Great Speech.

We are permitted to make public the correspondence relating relating to the Alabama claims, down to the 10th of May last, the date at which Mr. Johnson retired from his position. The last despatch written by Mr. Seward, prior to his retirement from office, was the following, in response to Mr. Johnson's elaborate defense of himself of the 17th of February:—

MR. SEWARD TO MR. JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1869.—SIR:—Your despatch No. 119, of the 17th ult., relative to the protocol and convention recently signed by you on behalf of this Government, has this day been received and submitted to the President. He directs me to say, in reply, that it is regarded as an able and elaborate paper, and would have been communicated to the Senate had it not reached here at the close of the present session and that of his administration. It is presumed that the attention of that body will be called to it early in its next session.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq., etc.

Mr. Johnson was advised by cable as early as the 22d of February, that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had resolved to report adversely to the ratification of the convention, but he assumed that the coming in of a new administration would delay final action. He therefore set to work on his own responsibility if it appeared, to procure an amendment to the convention which should provide for the settlement of all claims that either Government might have upon the other. His first visit, with this view, was made to Lord Clarendon, March 22. Clarendon thus alluded to the interview in a despatch to Mr. Thornton, of the same date:—

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. THORNTON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 22, 1869.—SIR—Mr. Reverdy Johnson called upon me to-day to propose that an amendment, of which I inclose a copy, should be made to Article I of the Convention, as he thought it would satisfactorily meet the objections entertained by the Senate to the Convention, and would secure its ratification by that body.

I remarked to Mr. Johnson that his proposal would introduce an entirely new feature into the convention, which was for the settlement of claims between the subjects and citizens of Great Britain and the United States; but that the two Governments not having put forward any claims on each other, I could only suppose that his object was to favor the introduction of some claim by the Government of the United States for injury sustained on account of the policy pursued by her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson did not object to this interpretation of his amendment, but said that if claims to compensation on account of the recognition by the British Government of the belligerent rights of the Confederates were brought forward by the Government of the United States, the British Government might on its part bring forward claims to compensation for damages done to British subjects by American blockades, which, if the Confederates were not belligerents, were illegally enforced against them.

I replied that amendments had repeatedly been made during the negotiations in order to meet the wishes of the United States Government, and to secure, as it is said, the assent of the Senate, but that our course of proceeding had not been met in a corresponding spirit; and we only knew that, contrary to custom, the convention had at once been published, not only before it was ratified, but before it had been taken into consideration by the Senate; and that, to this day, we had not been informed of the objections made to the convention by the Committee of the Senate, or whether the Senate would come to a decision upon it or not.

Under these circumstances, I said that it did not seem proper for her Majesty's Government to take any further step in the matter, or to adopt any amendment of the convention, even if it had been free from objection.

Mr. Johnson requested me to take it into consideration, and I assured him that I would bring his proposal to the knowledge of my colleagues, but that I did not think their view of it would differ from my own.

I am, etc., CLARENDON.

MR. THORNTON TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1869.—My Lord:—I have been informed by Mr. Sumner, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that the convention on claims signed by your Lordship on the 14th of January last will be submitted to the Senate in Executive session as soon as an opportunity shall offer. But all other business has been delayed by the prolonged discussion on the Tenure-of-office act.

It has been reported in the newspapers and elsewhere that Mr. Sumner has prepared a lengthy exposition which will be submitted with the committee's adverse report on the convention, and that its tone would tend to excite a warlike feeling against England. When I last saw Mr. Sumner, a few days ago, he of his own accord alluded to these reports, and declared in an earnest manner that his statement on the convention would in no way display a hostile spirit against us, but would merely set forth and support by strong arguments the views held by the people of the United States with respect to the course pursued by England during the late civil war with regard to the Southern States

As far as it is possible to form an opinion of so numerous a body as the Senate, voting in secret session upon the convention in question, my belief is that it will fail to obtain in its favor the necessary two-thirds of their votes. I have, etc.,

EDWARD THORNTON.

On the 25th of March, Mr. Johnson addressed the following letter to Clarendon, setting forth his new proposition in full. It is interesting as showing a phase of the negotiations that never was fully understood:—

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, March 25, 1869.—My Lord:—I know you fully concur with me that it is important to the interests and tranquility of both our countries that the convention signed by us on the 14th of January last should go into operation. As this cannot be effected without the ratification of the convention by the Senate of the United States, it is necessary to remove the objection which that body is supposed to entertain to it. I have reason to believe that the objection consists in the fact that the convention provides only for the settlement by arbitration of the individual claims of British subjects and American citizens upon our respective Governments, and not for any claims which either Government, as such, may have upon the other. If I am right in this, as I think I am, the principle of arbitration is not disapproved of. On the contrary, all that the Senate desires is that the entire controversy as to claims shall be included within it, so as thereby to be finally settled.

My Government believes, as I am now advised, that it has a claim of its own upon her Majesty's Government, because of the consequences resulting from a premature recognition of the Confederates during our late war, and from the fitting out of the Alabama and other similar vessels in her Majesty's ports, and from their permitted entrance into other ports to be refitted and provisioned during their piratical cruise.

The existence of such a claim makes it as necessary that its ascertainment and adjustment shall be provided for as the individual claims growing out of the same circumstances.

As I explained to your lordship, at the interview which I had the honor to have with you on Monday, the 22d instant, the decision of the arbitration upon the claim in question may be such as to give Her Majesty's Government a claim upon the United States. I therefore now officially propose to your lordship that we sign a supplemental convention, which shall only so far alter the one of the 14th of January as to provide that the claims which either Government may have upon the other shall be included within it, and be settled in the same way. This can be done by inserting in the first article after the word "agree" in the first line, these words:—"That all claims on the part of Her Majesty's Government upon the Government of the United States, and all claims of the Government of the United States upon Her Majesty's Government," and leaving the rest of the article unchanged.

Such a precaution as this would, I have every reason to believe, at once result in the ratification of the Convention by the Senate. And as it would in no degree compromise the rights or honor of either Government, but merely carry out the principles of arbitration upon which the Convention of the 14th of January rests, I earnestly hope that her Majesty's Government will consent to it.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Right Honorable the Earl of Clarendon, etc. etc.

On the 19th of April, Mr. Thornton communicated to his Government officially the information of the rejection of the treaty. He reviewed Mr. Sumner's speech at length, but the following are the material portions of the letter:—

MR. THORNTON TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

(Extract.)

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1869.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the claims convention, signed by your Lordship on the 14th of January last, was submitted to the Senate in executive session on the 15th inst., with the adverse report which had previously been decided upon by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Sumner availed himself of the occasion to make a long speech on the subject, and as the Senate subsequently ordered that this speech should be made public, it has been inserted in all the newspapers in the country. It was followed by a few more, all in the same sense, of which that of Mr. Chandler, Senator from Michigan, seems to have been the most violent against England, and in it he plainly indicated his desire that Great Britain should possess no territory upon this continent.

A vote was taken on the same day, fifty-four Senators voting against it and only one in its favor.

Your Lordship will perceive that the sum of Mr. Sumner's assertions is that England insulted the United States by the premature unfriendly and unnecessary proclamation of the Queen, enjoining neutrality on her Majesty's subjects; that she owes them an apology for this step; that she is responsible for the property destroyed by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers, and even for the remote damage to American shipping interests, including the increase of the rate of insurance; that the Confederates were so much assisted by being able to get arms and ammunition from England, and so much encouraged by the Queen's proclamation, that the war lasted much longer than it would otherwise have done, and that we ought therefore to pay imaginary additional expenses imposed upon the United States by the prolongation of the war.

Mr. Sumner claims that American shipping suffered an immense loss on account of the Confederate cruisers, and cites as a proof of this loss the decrease in American and the increase in British tonnage during the war; but he ignores the fact that the transfer of American vessels to the English flag was almost entirely fictitious, and that the owners, capital, masters, and crews were really the same, and American, although under English names and flag. There was consequently very little actual, but only an apparent loss. That since the war shipbuilding has gradually decreased, and is still decreasing in an extraordinary manner, must be traced to some other causes than the former proceedings of the Confederate cruisers.

The idea of England being responsible for a certain portion of the expenses of the American civil war, on account of its prolongation, due to the policy of Great Britain and the presence on the seas of Confederate cruisers, seems almost too preposterous to entertain; but the absurdity of it appears at once by the consideration that if the pretension were to be admitted, a nice examination would have to be made, what proportion of the losses on shipping interests and by increased insurance would be due by us on account of the Alabama, and what proportion should be assigned to the other Confederate cruisers, two of which, the Sumter and Nashville, actually sailed from Confederate ports with commissions from the Confederate Government; and further if we are to be responsible for a part of the expenses of the war on account of its prolongation, we should have a right to know how far the United States Government are responsible for it, and to insist on an impartial jury to examine into and decide upon the general conduct of the naval and military operations during the war.

Your lordship will observe that Mr. Sumner claims to be animated with an anxious desire that peace should be maintained with Great Britain; yet I know of no arguments more calculated than those contained in his speech to excite the passions of his countrymen, and to inflame that animosity which, unhappily, it is but too apparent they still feel against England.

Mr. Johnson finally wound up his efforts, and took leave of the subject in the following severe comment upon Mr. Sumner's speech:—

MR. JOHNSON TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, May 10, 1869.—SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge, etc., etc.

In relation to your despatch No. 108, I was, of course, aware before receiving it that the modification of the claims convention which formed the subject of the correspondence between the Earl of Clarendon and myself, referred to in my despatch No. 150, was declined by the President. Whether such a modification would have rendered the convention acceptable to the President and Senate I cannot know. I deem it my duty, however, to add that such a modification cannot now be obtained. I think that this is owing to the publication of Mr. Sumner's speech, which has not only had an unfavorable effect upon the Government, but upon the people of this country. If an opinion may be formed from the public press, there is not the remotest chance that the demands contained in that speech will ever be recognized by England. The universal sentiment will be found adverse to such a recognition. It would be held, as I hear from every reliable source, to be an abandonment of the rights and a disregard of the honor of this Government.

I remain, with regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

This brings the subject down to the advent of Mr. Motley, and its next phase, which has not yet even begun to assume shape, will be awaited with interest. In the meantime, the discussions in Congress will go on, and the public will be able to get a comparatively clear idea of the subject from the digests of the correspondence which have been published during the past year. CYMON.

GENERALITIES.

Census of a Block in New York.

Mr. Railsbach, of the Five Points House of Industry, publishes in the *Monthly Record* a census of a single block in the Sixth ward, obtained by a thorough visitation. He finds it inhabited by 561 families, comprising 2227 persons, of whom 1241 are adults and 1206 children. About two-thirds of the adults are women, and of these one-fifth are abandoned women. Most of the families occupy only one room. It is believed that the tenement families pay sixty thousand dollars yearly rent. Besides, there are four large rectifying houses, forty-nine beer saloons, two bakeries, three clothing stores, two slop shops, five provision groceries, one primary school, and five brothels. The tenements are mostly used for lodging-houses, and the others generally occupied by widows, both being very unhealthy. There are twenty-two Protestant families, who welcome all efforts to do them good. Many Catholic families are willing to have the Testament read. In 1842 the same block contained only about twelve hundred souls; several large tenement-houses having been built since that time, and all are more densely filled. Mr. Halliday, the superintendent, remarks that "the number of women openly committed to a life of prostitution in this neighborhood is not within seventy-five per cent. of what it once was, nor is there as much drunkenness, by a very large percentage, as there was before the excise law was enacted."

Arson and Violence in South Carolina.

Governor Robert K. Scott, of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation declaring that the county of Sumter, in that State, is infested by bands of lawless and unprincipled men, who, under pretext of suppressing illicit traffic in cotton, have wilfully and maliciously set fire to and consumed the storehouses of citizens, and openly avow their determination of perpetrating similar outrages upon the property of others, unless the threatening notices served upon them are promptly obeyed; these parties are regularly organized, armed, and mounted, and, disguised in fantastic costumes, prowl about at night in bodies too strong to be confronted or arrested by the peace officers of the county. The Governor calls on magistrates, sheriffs, other officers, and citizens to be vigilant in suppressing these desperadoes. He says also that he has summoned the armed police of the State to the aid of the officers, and, if this proves insufficient, he will place Sumter county under marital law.

A Printing Office Spirited Away.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union* of the 12th inst. relates the following:—

The printing office of the *Labor-Union* mysteriously disappeared on Wednesday night last. It appears that B. F. C. Brooks, the editor and one of the proprietors, closed the office at the usual hour, and with the keys of the office, bookcase, etc., repaired to his residence near Fort Gillem. On returning to the office yesterday morning, he found the office gutted, the desk of the bookcase broken, the books and all the paper, type, cases, chases, and, in fact, everything carried away. Some gentlemen who sleep in rooms near the place informed him that it was done in the early part of the night by Henry N. Cramer and a young man named Samuel Eoberts. The former gentleman, we believe, is a partner of Mr. Brooks, and we suppose future developments will throw more light on the subject. Brooks obtained a State warrant from Esq. Brien against the parties, who will appear for trial to-day.

"The" Oldest Inhabitant.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* has the following item:—"John Walker, a colored man residing in the northeast part of this county, aged one hundred and seven years, was at the county clerk's office Saturday afternoon, giving his deposition to a couple of Vincennes lawyers in a suit for some old land claim. His testimony ran back before the battle of Tippecanoe, when Harrison was at Vincennes. He was a slave at the time."

A Police Sergeant's Dinner.

On a recent wedding occasion, on the east side, a jolly police sergeant who was invited to participate in the *déjeuner*, ate a five pound salmon, two quarts of oysters, a quart of ice cream, three pounds of chicken salad, and other titbits. He boasts of the feat, and estimates that the total amount consumed will reach fifteen pounds, at the cost of $25 to the parents of the bride. He also drank two bottles of champagne. He should be at once promoted to Alderman.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION!
REMOVAL.
DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED
PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE,
removed from No. 928 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1433 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods.
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10 30 1m No. 1433 SOUTH Street.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Str eets 11 4

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 3:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street. Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.
WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR BINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT BOARDS. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
11§ MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
8 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

PATENTS.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
GENERAL PATENT AGENT,
No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 tf 1

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.
Send for pamphle on Patents.
3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
8 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. P. GARDE,
9 24 ftu 26* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

DAVID FLEMMING,
CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER,
No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market
Orders filled at the shortest notice. 10 14 1m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Potisville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M. 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5:55 and 8:12 A. M. and 12:55 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7:25 and 11:50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:35 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:10 and 5:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., passing Reading at 4:10 and 7:05 A. M. and 6:16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10:00 and 11:45 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 3:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:35 and 11:50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing [illegible] the line of the road will be furnished with [illegible] entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:30 P. M.
Past Line and Erie Express	11:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation,	8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:35 P. M.
Erie Express	12:35 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

FALL SCHEDULE.
Takes effect November 1st, 1869.

Fifteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem,

CI * INTELLIGENCE.

FOUNTAINS.

The Philadelphia Fountain Society, its History and its Beneficial Work.

This useful Philadelphia organization will celebrate the completion of the first year of its existence in Concert Hall, on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. It was founded through the exertions of a few worthy gentlemen, and has been productive of very good results. The charter of the society dates only from the 21st day of last April, and consequently it has only been in formal operation since that time. In this short period much has been accomplished. Some twelve fountains have been erected; more are soon to follow. The use of these fountains during the summer months has been immense, both by man and beast; but no estimate can be made of the actual number of those who have been refreshed. It is sufficient to say that during the heated term, hot and unpleasant as the weather then was, the fountains were one and all in almost constant demand.

The first fountain of its kind erected in this city was placed on Market street, south side, just above Broad. There was then no fountain society or anything of the kind. It was erected by Dr. Wilson C. Swann, who is now President of the society, at his own expense entirely, and as an experiment.

This was a plain and unpretending-looking arrangement, but it answered its purpose well. It proved so satisfactory and useful, that the society was immediately formed to carry on the good work. An informal meeting was held on the 12th of February, another on the 26th of the same month, and on the 21st of the following April the charter was granted.

On the 10th of May an election of officers and managers was held. The officers were elected to serve three years. The following is the present list:—

President—Wilson C. Swann, M. D.

Vice-Presidents—George F. Tyler and A. J. Drexel.

Secretary—George E. McLaughlin.

Treasurer—J. Edward Bazley.

Managers—Henry M. Watts, J. E. Bazley, Jacob M. Duncan, George Plitt, J. Brown Parker, M. M. Reese, L. P. Ashmead, Lorin Blodget, R. Krumbhaar, Robert M. Hooper, Richard Ludlow, and Joseph F. Tobias.

The lady officers are:—

President—Mrs. Robert M. Hooper.

Secretary—Mrs. J. Edward Bazley.

Managers—Mrs. Robert M. Hooper, Mrs. G. C. Heberton, Mrs. J. Wilson Fassitt, Mrs. Robert E. Rogers, Mrs. J. R. Fry, Mrs. J. Edward Bazley, Mrs. Joseph F. Tobias, Mrs. E. C. Geyelin, Mrs. J. Brown Parker, Mrs. George Plitt, Mrs. William Rudder, Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, Mrs. Jos. R. Carpenter, Mrs. John D. Lankenau, and Miss Schaumburg.

The members of the society are composed of those who contribute a certain sum yearly. The funds thus obtained are used in the construction of fountains, but several members have each contributed a sum sufficient to erect one entire fountain, the money going through the hands, and the fountains being erected entirely under the control and management, of the society.

The following is the list of fountains erected during the year and the names of the donors:—

No. 1. The first erected after the formation of a society is placed on Walnut street, opposite Seventh. It is built of granite, and was paid for by the society.

No. 2. Is also granite, and is situated on Chesnut street, above Fifth. This was the gift of Mrs. G. F. Tyler.

No. 3. Is on Chesnut street, below Sixth. It is of granite, and was presented by Mr. John Wanamaker.

No. 4. Is a granite fountain, built by the society, on Arch street, below Front.

No. 5. Is of granite, on Dock street, below Walnut. The gift of Henry C. Gibson.

No. 6. Is an iron fountain, at Broad and Chesnut streets. The donor was Mr. A. H. Smith.

No. 7. An iron fountain, on Market street, below Broad, was also presented by Mr. John Wanamaker.

No. 8. Is a granite fountain, at the intersection of Chesnut street and Darby road. Presented by Mr. A. J. Drexel.

No. 9. Is of fine white marble, and is placed on Ridge road, below Eleventh street. This is also from Mr. Wanamaker.

No. 10. Composed of iron, is placed near Passyunk road and Fifth street. The gift of John Welsh.

No. 11 is a granite structure on Eleventh street, above Chesnut. Erected by the society.

No. 12 is a fine terra cotta fountain, almost completed, to be placed on Rittenhouse Square. This is from Mr. Henry C. Bayley.

Three more fountains are almost finished, the locations not yet being determined, and will be respectively the gifts of Mr. Atherton Blight, Mr. Wanamaker, and Mr. Charles H. Muhlenberg.

A granite horse trough has been placed on Delaware avenue, near Race street, by the society, and five more are ordered. They will be distributed along Delaware avenue, which is a part of the city where they are much needed.

Fault has been found with the plain appearance of some of these fountains. Plain they certainly are, but nevertheless useful. If the fault-finders will come forward and contribute a large sum of money, more elaborate structures can be erected. But there are some which can by no means be passed sneeringly. The one built recently on Ridge avenue, below Eleventh street, is certainly a very pretty affair. Several are ornamented with vases holding plants and flowers. The one designated as No. 12 is to be of very superior construction. A German artist, lately engaged, who is very excellent at this sort of work, is preparing the fountain. It is to be of terra cotta, with statuary on the top, of life size, representing Hager in the Wilderness. The design is said to be very beautiful.

A very beautiful fountain has lately been erected in the Regent's Park, London, of which we give a description. It will serve to show what can be done as soon as some liberal gentleman steps forward with the necessary funds. Such an ornament could then be erected for our city. Until such time we must be content with plainer and less costly arrangements. It would not do to put all the funds of the society on one massive and imposing structure, when so many are needed. This fountain was built under the auspices of the London Metropolitan Fountain Association, for London also has such a society, and was the gift of a retired Indian merchant. The cost was £1400, or something like $6000 in gold:—

"The structure from base to summit stands 22 feet, and is chiefly composed of Sicilian marble, intermixed with serpentine and with polished red Aberdeen granite. It is reached by three massive granite steps of sexagon form, the basement of the fountain being quadrangular, facing east, west, north, and south. There are four fountains falling from the centre of a lily flower into a large font-like looking basin, constructed of the polished red Aberdeen granite, resting upon pillars, and from each corner of the square tower springs a pediment, whilst the centre is of spiral form, beautifully sculptured, with appropriate designs representing water flowers of various descriptions, surmounted at the apex with a group representing the lotus. On the southern front, above the panel intended for the inscription, is a very beautifully sculptured head representing the benevolent donor wearing his Parsee cap, the face being unmistakably Oriental. On the western front is the portrait of the Queen, the panel beneath being elaborately chased with flowers bearing in the centre the royal monogram V. R. and the Imperial crown. On the opposite side, facing east, in a corresponding position to the portrait of her Majesty, is that her late Royal Consort, Prince Albert, the entablature underneath being filled in with a fine piece of sculpture representing the Indian lion in the midst of a jungle. The northern frontage is useful as well as ornamental, as in the centre of the tower there is an elegant gilt-faced clock. Beneath this, in the entablature, corresponding to that of the African lion, there is a fine sculptured representation of the Brahmin bull, also in the midst of its native foliage. The whole work is original in its design, and the pediments at the angles are surmounted with representations of small palms and other flowers. The principal block of marble, forming a portion of the base of the fountain, weighs nearly four tons, and the entire weight of marble used in the construction of the fountain is ten tons, and granite about four tons, or fourteen tons altogether."

Our Philadelphia society has had great difficulty in finding suitable situations for their fountains. They however acknowledge the kind and liberal spirit with which they have been treated by the public authorities. They have the free use of water from the Water Department. They have to hope that the City Councils will treat them in the same spirit, in answering the petition which is now before them, which asks for the payment of the expense of making connections between the water-pipes and fountains.

The water of the fountains will now soon be turned off for the winter, so that the cold weather may not freeze the water and burst the pipes. Before it is turned on again, could not some arrangement be made by which the water might be kept cooler during the heated months? The water during that season of the year is anything but palatable, but it is far better than nothing. The object of the society is stated to be the procuring of water for the laboring classes and the animals under their care. To a laboring man, a hod-carrier, for instance, after a hot hour's work, or to a hard-working horse, water of any kind is delicious; but to the pedestrian, who does not have to work quite so hard, a cooler drink is more palatable. Could not some arrangement of pipes laid deep in the ground be made by which this end could be attained? It would greatly increase the usefulness of the fountains, and would save many a comparatively poor man's money, which otherwise has to go for soda-water, lemonade, or something worse. There is no reason why the fountains should benefit the laboring classes alone, but probably even they might not be the less grateful for something cooler.

But in whatever shape it comes, the object of the society is most noble. Five dollars yearly is all that is required of members to aid this good object. Persons wishing to become members can make application to any of the officers or to any member. For those who are able, here is a chance not only to join, but to become immortal. They can endow a fountain of their own. If they give much, a princely structure can be reared, bearing their name to all posterity; if but a smaller amount, yet is the fabric more enduring and much more noticed than graven stone or stained-glass window. If contributors of the class who love to do their good offices in secret, unknown of men, yet is there a way. We know of at least one such monument where the name plate attests only the modesty of the giver.

It is for the benefit of all such interested ones that the meeting to-morrow evening is to be held. The exercises will be of peculiar interest. A large audience is expected. Tickets can be procured gratuitously of the officers, but they should be secured early. The office of the society is at No. 1320 Chesnut street. The following is the order of exercises for the evening:—

1. Overture by Beck's Band.
2. Opening address by Mayor Fox.
3. Music.
4. Address by W. C. Swann, M. D., President.
5. Music.
6. Address by William Rudder, D. D.
7. Music.
8. Address by William D. Lewis, Esq.
9. Music.
10. Address by Hon. Henry M. Watts.
11. Music.
12. Reading of the Annual Report by the Secretary.

STREET PAVEMENTS.

Description of the "Stow-Foundation."

The pavement laid in Chesnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in front of the Custom House and the Philadelphia and Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks, is called the "Stow-foundation pavement." New to us and to nearly all of our citizens, it is, in these days of improved pavements, a matter of interest to all, and we therefore give our readers a brief sketch of its history, mode of laying, and its apparent advantages.

Mr. Henry M. Stow, the inventor, has been a resident of California for twenty years. With a talent for invention, he has given several valuable patents to the public.

At this time of his inventing this pavement he was poor, and endeavored, without success, to sell it to the Nicolson company, in San Francisco, for a small sum. Subsequently finding a friend in a capitalist by the name of Mr. Williams, he commenced, in March, 1866, to lay his pavement, was enjoined by the Nicolson patent owners, and, after a year's hard fight, came out victorious, the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge Field, deciding the Stow foundation pavement to be no infringement upon the Nicolson.

After this decision, the Nicolson interest amalgamated with the Stow, and under the title of "The City Paving Company," offered to lay either, at the choice of the citizens. By reference to the files of *The Alta Californian*, of San Francisco, the records published of the action of the City Councils show that *nineteen*-twentieths of all the pavement laid *since* in that city is the "Stow foundation pavement." In the issue of that paper published 2d February, 1869, a card is published, signed by the Mayor, and endorsed by *the Council*, Street Commissioners, Presidents of Gas and *Water Works* and of City Railroads, engineers and others, which says, among other things, the following:—"A sufficient length of time has, I think, elapsed to enable any person who has given the subject any attention to form an intelligent opinion as to the merits of the respective modern pavements, and I have come to the conclusion that, in many respects, such as *adaptability* to our wants, and in *durability*, the *Stow is the superior pavement*. But were the two pavements equal in every other respect, the facility with which the Stow can *be taken up and relaid*, whenever it becomes necessary to displace it for the purpose of laying down gas and water-pipes, should, in *my judgment*, entitle it to preference and public favor."

Unlike the Nicolson, it has no board foundation, no cleats, no nails, and does *not* dip its blocks in tar, and in all of *which* it claims superiority.

The Stow pavement is laid upon the sand or earth foundation; the blocks, same as Nicolson, three inches wide, six inches deep; between each block one-inch wedges are placed; these wedges are driven into the earth by a heavy paver's rammer as far as they will go; the interstices above the wedge are filled with gravel; this gravel is then driven as far as it will go by the same power; the interstices are again filled with gravel and coal tar; coal tar is then poured over the surface, and gravel thrown on to make the surface water-tight, and it is finished.

It is plain that it is easy to take it up and relay it without much cost, and no waste or injury—no rails to break or boards to sever. The great mechanical principle of the wedge forms a solid column of sand under each block, whilst the wedges below form a series of boxes, which prevent the flow of water underneath. The surface covering prevents water passing below, and any that may come in from below can easily escape, thus preserving the wood. This is claimed to be better than immersing the blocks in tar, which, inclosing sap, creates dry-rot; or, if water comes from above and is kept by a tarred board from running away, also creates rot.

In behalf of the poor horses, which cannot speak for themselves, we wish to say one word. Let any one watch the car horses when they strike this pavement, and when they leave it, and they can see how they feel and how they would vote if they could. And let our citizens drive down to and over this pavement from curb to curb, and they will then see that carriages can be used where tracks are laid without damage and with comfort if this or similar pavements are laid between the rails.

The pavement in Chesnut street presents a smooth, solid and handsome appearance. That it will stand, the owners seem confident, as they offer to keep it in order for twenty years, at a less price than cobble stones would cost.

A VISIT TO THE HAYMARKET.—For some months past the residents in the neighborhood of Sixth, Seventh, and Oxford streets, and Montgomery and Columbia avenues, have been complaining loudly over the nuisance they are obliged to endure in the shape of farmers' hay wagons and petty hucksters. On Tuesdays and Fridays these streets and avenues are rendered almost impassable by the number of these vehicles that are lined along, and the scattered bunches of timothy and clover prove as much a torment to the mind of the tidy housekeeper as would so much dirt.

Much of this marketing of hay on the streets is occasioned through the close-fistedness of many of the farmers, who will not enter the regular market on account of being compelled to pay the weighing-toll of thirty-five cents.

Another great objection raised against these parties is, that they entirely block up the passage of the streets for blocks. The ordinance which requires vehicles to preserve a dividing distance of fifteen feet is of no more account to them than so much waste paper, whilst the street-crossings are monopolized with the same freedom as any other portion of the thoroughfare. Pedestrians are often compelled to travel squares out of their road, sooner than run the gauntlet between the rear poles of the leading wagon and the masticators of the animals attached to the one in the rear.

In order to judge for himself as to the nuisance, Mayor Fox this morning paid a visit to the locality named, and after a thorough investigation, concluded that a stop should be put to it at once. In a few days orders will be issued to this effect, and it is understood that they will be rigidly enforced.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—A meeting of the journeymen gilders, for the purpose of forming a protective union, was held last night. Samuel N. Carels was chosen temporary chairman, and William Bersh Secretary. On motion a role of membership was prepared and received signatures representing seven shops.

—The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening. The interesting subjects of "Lighthouse Dues" and the "National Postal Telegraph System" were considered. No definite action was arrived at in either case.

—A night school was opened last evening in the Moyamensing Institute, Eleventh and Catherine streets. The room contains ample accommodations for eighty pupils.

—Our militia complain over the order calling them out at 1:30 P. M. Thanksgiving Day. They say they will not have time to finish their dinners.

—Efforts are being made to raise sufficient funds to provide for the completion of the eastern wing of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital.

—James L. Claghorn, Esq., has been elected Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

—A mass meeting of the ingrain carpet weavers of the city was held last evening at the hall, Front and Master streets.

—The Little Wanderers are to have turkey, with sauce, on Thursday.

—Spiritualistic circles are on the increase.

—Our fire-plugs need looking after.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has decided that all prepared mustard sold must be stamped before being removed from the place of manufacture, irrespective of the kind of package or inclosure used for putting up the same. Manufacturers making prepared mustard may make sale of their goods in bulk until the first of January, 1870, without affixing stamps, provided they make a full and accurate return every month on or before the tenth day of the following month; and upon such returns the Assessor will assess the amount of the tax which has been omitted to be paid by stamps, and certify the same to his Collector, as provided in the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1869.

Assessors are authorized and instructed to assess this tax in the mode herein described of any and all manufacturers of prepared mustard in their district who prefer to make such returns instead of stamping their packages, when they pack in bulk.

THE NEW WAREHOUSE OF J. H. MICHENER & CO.—At noon to-day the firm of J. H. Michener & Co., the famed dealers in hams, removed into their new establishment, on Arch street, between Front and Second. It has a front of thirty-three feet, and a depth of ninety-one feet six inches, and is four stories above ground. In addition to this, there is a cellar and sub-cellar, making, in reality, six stories. The cellars are particularly adapted to the storage of provisions, of which the firm, in the natural on hand, from the perfect system of ventilation course of their trade, frequently have a very large stock secured in them. The basement cellar floor is canked and finished in all respects equal to the deck of a vessel, so as to prevent leakage into the perishable goods so often filed into the sub-cellar. The curbing about the building is of dressed granite, and the pavement is made of huge blocks of North river flag, beneath which there is a vault fitted up for use as an ice house, when necessity shall demand it. The building is composed, the first story of iron, and those above it of handsome pressed brick. The walls are surmounted with heavy iron cornices. The counting-rooms contain all the conveniences requisite for such apartments. The whole structure is substantially built, nothing but the finest material entering into its composition.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—The following real estate, stocks, etc., were sold at noon to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons:

100 shares Empire Transportation Company	$652
1 share Arch Street Theatre, with Ticket	610
11 shares Southwark National Bank	114
12 shares Bank of North America	233 25
18 shares Northern Liberties Gas Company	27 50
7 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Company	404
8 shares Reliance Insurance Company	47
$2500 Long Island Railroad 7 per cent	90 per c.
8 shares Western National Bank	72 12
1 share Mercantile Library	7 25
LOCUST, No. 1115—Livery Stable	37,500
RODMAN, No. 1120—Brick Dwelling	3000
RICHMOND, N. E. of Ontario—Lot	1000
RIDGE AVENUE, above Girard avenue—Store and Dwelling	4200
FIFTEENTH (North), No. 1302—Brick Dwelling	3400

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE.—The old established fancy dry goods business and store of George Fryer, No. 916 Chesnut street, is advertised for private sale. To any responsible party wishing to embark in the business, this is a fine opportunity. The terms are liberal. The property, 25 by 235 feet, can be either bought or rented. The stock is all first-class, and will be sold at its real valuation.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.—Xavier Cromer, about 6 o'clock last evening, entered the boot and shoe store of Edw. Rhoads, at Dauphin and Amber streets, professedly to buy a pair of boots, but while Mr. Rhoads' back was turned he pocketed a pair of shoes. The theft was discovered before he could make his escape, and Alderman Haines held him in $400 bail to answer.

A ROLL OF CLOTH.—About 5:30 last P. M. an unknown individual picked up a roll of cloth from the front of the store of a Mrs. Miller, Frankford road, below Otter street, and made off with it. At Front and Brown streets he was approached by a policeman, when, dropping the cloth, he disappeared in the distance.

A NEGRO THIEF.—Mary Demby is the proprietress of a sidewalk restaurant in the neighborhood of Seventh and Lombard streets. Yesterday a white gal borrowed a shawl from Mary, and a "moke" named James Marshall forcibly borrowed the shawl from the white gal. Alderman Kerr will attend to his case to-day.

SHOE THIEF.—Edw. Lawson yesterday entered the boot and shoe store of one Edw. Crawford, at Twenty-third and Market streets, and took therefrom two pairs of shoes valued at $8. An officer took Lawson before Alderman Jones, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

ELECTION OF A PASTOR.—Rev. Isaac S. Harley, of the Sixth Avenue Reformed Church, New York, was elected pastor of the Second Reformed Church of this city last evening. He will enter upon his pastoral labors about the first of January.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—Officer Ferdinand J. Griffith has been promoted to the Sergeantcy of the Sixteenth district, vice Thomas Smith, resigned. Mr. Griffith is a young man, a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a capable and efficient officer.

MEETING OF THE PRESS CLUB.—A stated meeting of the Press Club will be held to-morrow afternoon, and the subject of discussion will be "The Independence of the Press." Messrs. J. L. Ringwalt and Stephen F. Winslow will argue pro and con.

CARELESSNESS.—The police of the Eighth district report finding the doors of nine dwellings open during last night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Over and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

THE DOLAN HOMICIDE.

The trial of the young man Robert Collins, for the murder of the boy Dennis Dolan, on the 5th of July last, was resumed. The testimony thus far adduced was that of some of the boys who were with Dolan on the night he was shot, and was to the following effect:—

About 9½ o'clock Bernard Blee and Eddie Loaly were playing on the corner of Seventeenth and Pine streets, when the prisoner, in company with two women, passed them, looking hard at Blee. The latter, in a boyish manner, asked him what he was looking at, and he turned back and kicked him on the leg, and then walked into Ambrust's ice cream saloon. Next he was seen at Sixteenth and Pine streets, on the northwest corner, talking with some little boys, and was heard to say to Jimmie Hancock, one of them, that if he were larger he would mash his mouth, and then he started over to the southeast corner, where some women and men were standing; Hancock followed him to the car track, and, rolling up his sleeves, said to him, "I don't know whether you would or not;" Collins stood upon the sidewalk, muttering something to himself, and then drew a pistol and fired; the first shot seemed to go the ground, but a second shot was fired, and immediately afterwards Dolan cried out that he was shot; he was taken to a drug store, and then to the Children's Hospital, where, on the night of the 6th of July, he died from a pistol wound in the left side, the ball entering just above the hip bone.

The cross-examinations brought out the facts that a cry of "Log," made at Sixteenth and Pine streets, brought a number of boys to that spot from Seventeenth street; that Collins was asking the boys why they kept following him, and threatening to hurt them if they did not desist, and that Hancock, who was larger than his companions, went after him in a fighting attitude.

James Hancock, a tall boy, nearly seventeen years old, testified—I was in Ambrust's ice cream saloon with Robert Mitchell between nine and ten o'clock this night; after I came out I saw a man and two girls going in; the man wore a white cloth high hat; I heard an alarm of fire and stood on the other side of the street about fifteen minutes; I went down to Sixteenth and Pine; I saw this man and the two women come walking down to the corner of Sixteenth street; standing in front of a plumber's shop a little below Ambrust's, he snapped his pistol and laughed, and then a crowd of eight or nine, or maybe more, gathered around; I saw no stones thrown at the time the pistol was snapped or before; I then went down to the northwest corner of Sixteenth street; before going down there, however, I heard some one halloo "Old Hat" at the man; this man came across the street, and asked me if I was following him, and I said I was not; he said if I was a little bigger he would mash my mouth, and I told him I didn't think he would; I didn't hear anything else said, and he went back to the southeast corner; I went out into the street near the track and then came back; he next drew a pistol and snapped it, pointing towards the ground; then he lifted it up again and walked down the street a piece, and I saw no more of him; after he raised the pistol again I heard a report; the man was standing alone on the southeast corner, and two girls were on the southeast; the boys were around Collins, and the girls making a noise and crowding them; when Collins and the two ladies went into the ice cream saloon the boys followed to the door; Bernard Blee was kicked because he wouldn't get out of Collins' way when he was crossing the gutter; the crowd following him were hallooing at him; there was quite a number of them—maybe twenty or more; I had no weapon that night, and don't know that any one of the boys carried a weapon; I didn't see any stones thrown, but heard some of the boys say they had stoned the man; I don't belong to that club of boys about there; there is a club house where the boys frequent in Pine street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth; the city lamp was on the corner; I was at it, and the man talking to me was standing in front of it about two feet from me, but I could not see his face; I don't know that the prisoner is that man.

Robert Mitchell sworn—I am seventeen years old; I remember the night Dolan was shot; I was with Hancock.

This witness knew nothing.

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THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Suicide of a Collector of Customs—A Planing Mill Destroyed by Fire—The Newfoundland Election—Minister Motley and the Alabama Claims.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Minister Motley and the Alabama Claims.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—It is ascertained upon good authority that since Minister Motley's advent in England, no effort has been made to renew negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims. In his forthcoming message the President will advert to this fact, and make some important suggestions in connection therewith. The fault is not that of Minister Motley, for he was instructed to reopen the subject only as opportunity should offer, but the English Government has clearly avoided the question, and does not seem disposed to reopen it.

Reverdy Johnson is preparing a pamphlet giving the secret history of the negotiation of the treaty signed by himself and Lord Clarendon, and which was rejected by the Senate. In this he will show that he acted all through under express instructions from the State Department, and that several important suggestions which he made, and which in his view would have secured such a treaty as would have been acceptable to this country, were disregarded. Mr. Johnson will not publish his statement until after the appearance of the President's message.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Exchange Bank.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—It is thought that the directors of the Gold Exchange Bank will refuse to accept the terms offered by the Gold Board. The new Sub-Treasurer, Charles J. Folger, took the oath and gave bonds yesterday, and is now at the Sub-Treasury. The absence of General Butterfield will prevent his installation until to-morrow.

Destructive Fire in Orange County.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A fire at Milo, Orange county, yesterday, destroyed the blanket factory of Fox, Roberts & Co. Loss, $20,000. No insurance.

The Money Market.

Money is easy at 6@7 on call and 5@6 on the street. Gold opened at 127, rose to 127½, and again fell off to 127. There was an attempt at a heavy bear movement.

The Stock Market.

In stocks there are indications of a rise, in sympathy with the Vanderbilts, which have advanced considerably, owing to a pressure to buy. Central reached 182½, and others advanced in proportion.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Cotton firmer; sales of 600 bales at 25⅞@25¾c. Flour heavy and declined 5@10c.; sales of 9500 barrels State at $5@7 00; Western at $5@7 75; and Southern at $6 50@10 00. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 34,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 26; winter red at $1 37@1 40. Corn steady; sales of 41,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 07@1 09. Oats dull; sales of 24,000 bushels at 63@65c. Provisions quiet but steady. Whisky firm; free. $1 10@1 11.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Selection of Directors.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—At the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the following gentlemen were re-elected directors, to serve the ensuing twelve months:—John Hopkins, Samuel W. Smith, Francis Burns, John Spear Nicholas, John Gregg, C. Oliver, O. Donnell, James Harvey, Galloway Cheston, William W. Taylor, Samuel Kirby, Allen A. Chapman, and Albert Schumacher.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; low middlings, 24@24½c. Flour dull and weak; Howard Street superfine, $5@5 37½; do extra, $5 50@6 25; do. family, $6 50@7 50; City Mills superfine, $5@6; do. extra, $5 75@6 75; do. family, $7@9 25; Western superfine, $5@5 25; do. extra, $5 50@6; do. family, $6 50@7. Wheat steady; prime to choice red, $1 35@1 37. Corn firm; prime white, new, 90@95c.; old do., $1@1 05. Oats dull at 53@57c. Rye dull at 94@97c. Provisions unchanged in every respect.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Planing Mill Burned.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 16.—The large steam planing mill of Prince & Dinsmore, near the Maine Central Railroad station, was burned this morning. Loss about $7000. Insured for $5000.

The flames extended to a dwelling occupied by several families, which was also consumed.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Suicide.

COBURG, Ontario, Nov. 16.—About one o'clock yesterday afternoon Henry Easton, Collector of Customs for Coburg, during a temporary fit of insanity, shot himself with a rifle. The ball passed through his head, causing instant death.

Father McMahon's Statement.

Father McMahon's denunciation of the treatment he alleges that he received while a prisoner here has excited much indignation. His statements are declared to be untrue, and general regret is expressed at his liberation.

The Newfoundland Election.

HALIFAX, Nov. 16.—The returns of the Newfoundland election, although incomplete, indicate that the anti-Confederates have secured a majority.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	183¾	Western Union Tel.	35½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	27½	Toledo & Wab. R. R.	59½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97½	Mil. & St. Paul R com	69
Mich. S. R.	88½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	83
Clev. and Pitts. R.	81	Adams Express	58
Chi. and N. W. com.	71	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20
Chi. and N. W. pref.	85½	United States	53
Chi. and R. I. R.	108¾	Tennessee 6s, new	52½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	85½	Gold	127½
Pacific Mail Steam.	55½	Market firm.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 sh Read. s60	wn. 48⅛	100 sh Read R.	48½
200 do.	s30 wn. 48⅛	2 sh Girard Bk.	57
100 do.	48⅝	4 sh Leh Val.	53½
100 do.	s10. 48⅝	5 sh Mor Cl Pf.	59½
100 do.	s10 wn. 48⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 Le gold 1	s. 96	7 sh E Penna R.	53½
70 sh Leh Val.	53½	100 sh Read. s10	wn. 48⅜
100 do.	b60. 53½	100 sh E Penna R.	
60 do.	s. 53½	3 days.	57

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FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished.
Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FOR SALE—GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES, at a discount. Apply to
B. F. HESSER,
11 10 6t* No. 3 DECATUR Street.

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
11 15 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Amicable Relations Between France and Prussia—The Peabody Remains—Honors Paid the Illustrious Dead.

HOME AFFAIRS.

The Wife Murderer Healy Committed for Trial—Alabama Ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment by a Unanimous Vote—Judge Allison and the Circuit Judgeship.

FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and the Prussian Ambassador.

By Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Emperor gave an audience to Baron Werther, the newly-appointed Ambassador from Prussia, at Compeigne yesterday. Much good feeling was manifested. M. Werther, in presenting his credentials, assured the Emperor that the Prussian Government desired to preserve the present amicable relations with France. Napoleon replied warmly and at considerable length, concluding by saying that he much wished the development of a good understanding between Prussia and the German Confederation on the one side and France on the other.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Peabody's Remains.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—According to a new arrangement, the Government will despatch H. M. S. Monarch from Portsmouth on Friday, the 26th instant, with the remains of the late George Peabody. The Monarch will remain at Spithead for a few days, until she is joined by the American vessels from the Mediterranean squadron, when they will sail for America in company. It more than likely that several French war ships will also join the funeral fleet.

The Latest Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 16.—United States 5-20s opened firm at 89.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 71f. 65c.

HAVRE, Nov. 16.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 16.—Petroleum opened firm but quiet at 61¼f.

LONDON, Nov. 16—4:30 P. M.—Consols for money and account, 93¼; 5-20s of 1862, 83½; of 1865, 82; of 1867, 83½; 10-40s, 77½. Railways steady; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 98½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—4:30 P. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d.; sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 16—4:30 P. M.—Sugar to arrive, dull.

BREMEN, Nov. 16—Petroleum opened quiet.

HAMBERG, Nov. 16.—Petroleum opened quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Sickles and the Administration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President's attention having been called to a despatch sent hence yesterday to the effect that he was pressed to remove Minister Sickles by members of Congress, said that he had not seen a single member or Senator who found any fault with the course pursued by Sickles, or who intimated a desire for his removal. So far as the State Department is concerned, everything that has been done by Sickles at Madrid was done by its direction, and is of course indorsed. In connection with the subject it may be stated that the President, in his message, will make some important revelations respecting the condition of affairs in Spain and Cuba.

The Forthcoming Census Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Census Committee meet here to-morrow for the purpose of agreeing upon the report to be submitted to the House at the opening of the session. General Garfield, acting chairman of the Committee, has prepared a bill providing for taking the census, which will accompany the report.

Judge Kelley.

Judge Kelley arrived last evening and left again to-day at noon. He came on private business.

Judge Allison and the Circuit Judgship.

Several prominent Pennsylvanians have been here recently pressing Judge Allison, of your city, for the appointment of United States Circuit Judge for the district composed of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is is understood that both the Attorney-General and President regard his claims to the place favorably.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Lieutenant Commander Henry C. Tallman is detached from the Yantic. The following are also detached from the Yantic, and placed on waiting orders:—Lieutenants Francis Barker and Wallace Graham, Ensign Francis A. Delano, Acting Assistant Surgeon John D. Smith, First Assistant Engineer John D. Emmons, and Second Assistant Jefferson Brown.

Passed Assistant Surgeon David Mack has resigned. First Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney and Second Assistants P. J. Langer and M. N. Knowlton are ordered to the Frolic.

General Spinner's Health.

General Spinner is better to-day.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Consecrating of a Chapel.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—St. John's Memorial Chapel, in old Cambridge, was consecrated this A. M., Bishop Eastburn delivering the sermon. Among the clergymen present from abroad was Bishop Potter of New York.

Haley, the Wife Murderer, Committed.

Haley, the wife murderer, was fully committed this morning. Jealousy was the cause of the act. The murderer sold groceries after committing the deed.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Winnebago War—Governor McDougall.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The latest intelligence from the Winnebago war says that Governor McDougall is now encamped in Dacotah Territory. His family will return to Canada, but the Governor and his staff will await events at Fort Gary, where a party in his favor is said to exist, consisting of the late Hudson Bay Company officials and some Scotch and English settlers. Meanwhile, the insurgents have a Provisional Government, and demand a Territorial Government after the American fashion, with a Legislature chosen by the people, the homestead act, and a fund for schools and internal improvements. There is a rumor that Governor McDougall will apply to the Canadian Government for troops, and to the Washington authorities for permission to pass through the Northwestern States.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Alabama Ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 16.—The Alabama Legislature has ratified the fifteenth amendment. In the Senate the yeas were 24; nays, 0. In the House, yeas, 69; nays, 16.

CENTRAL STATION HEARINGS.—